

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1873 to 1893.

RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 59TH SECTION

OF THE

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1873,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1893,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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RETURN.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

No case of Pleuro-Pneumonia occurred in Ireland during 1893.

Two hundred and two cattle were slaughtered as suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia or of having been exposed to infection, but the *post-mortem* examination in each instance showed that the disease was not Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The following is a summary of the legislation with regard to Pleuro-Pneumonia since the year 1878.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, required Local Authorities to slaughter all cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, and to pay compensation to the owners out of local rates. The Local Authorities were at the same time authorized to slaughter, if they thought fit to do so, cattle that had been in contact with the affected cattle. In the year 1886 an Amending Act was passed by which the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council were empowered to make Orders requiring Local Authorities to slaughter cattle that had been in contact with affected cattle, and to pay compensation out of the local rates.

Local Authorities very rarely exercised the power to slaughter in-contact cattle, and in the year 1888 an Order in Council (The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888) was passed under the Amending Act of 1886 directing the Local Authorities to cause such slaughter. The Local Authorities of those districts in which the disease was most prevalent were, however, unwilling to carry out this Order, mainly in view of the additional burden that would be thrown on the local rates, and the work in each such district was in consequence undertaken by the Veterinary Department, the expenses being defrayed in the first instance out of the General Cattle Diseases Fund, which is made up by a uniform poundage rate on all the Poor Law Unions in Ireland.

Further powers became necessary to enable the disease to be effectually dealt with both in Great Britain and Ireland.

On the 1st September, 1890, the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act of 1890 came into force. The duty of slaughtering cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia was, by that Act, transferred from the Local Authorities to the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain, and to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland; and power was at the same time given to cause the slaughter of any suspected cattle, and of any cattle in the same field, shed or other place, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact with affected cattle, or which had been in any way exposed to the infection of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

To meet the cost of this Act in Ireland, a special Account was constituted, called the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

The Act provided that to this Account a sum not exceeding £20,000 a year, to be voted by Parliament, should be paid, as well as the salvage realized by sales of carcasses of slaughtered cattle. In the event of these resources being insufficient, the General Account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund might be drawn upon.

The amount provided under this Act subsequently proved inadequate, and a further Act was passed in 1892 by which it was provided that the sum voted by Parliament under the Act of 1890 in any year on account of Pleuro-Pneumonia for the United Kingdom (which was not to exceed a maximum of £160,000) might be apportioned between Great Britain and Ireland according to the requirements of the respective countries.

When the Pleuro-Pneumonia Act of 1890 came into force, vigorous measures were at once taken for the suppression of the disease. Cattle in contact with affected cattle, or that were suspected of having come within the range of infection, were slaughtered, and stringent restrictions were imposed on the movement of cattle in infected districts. In the Dublin district especially, where Pleuro-Pneumonia extensively prevailed among the Dairy Cattle for a series of years, the restrictive measures were necessarily severe. Cattle therein could not be sold in the market, or exported to Great Britain; nor could they be moved to any place in Ireland out of the district, except for slaughter on licence. No movement could take place within the district except on licence from the Veterinary Department; and the lungs of all Dublin cattle slaughtered for any cause whatever were subjected to examination by the Inspectors of the Department.

These measures were ultimately successful, no outbreak of Pleuro-Pneumonia having occurred in Ireland since the 26th September, 1892. It was deemed prudent, however, to continue restrictions upon the Dublin district for a subsequent period of twelve months, and the restrictions, though gradually modified, were not finally removed until the 30th September, 1893.

During the twelve months prior to that date, the lungs of over 16,000 cattle moved on licences granted by the Veterinary Department and slaughtered in the ordinary course of trade, either in the Dublin Abattoir or in slaughter-houses in the city were carefully examined by Veterinary Inspectors of the Department, and no case of Pleuro-Pneumonia was found amongst them.

In the same period, the lungs of 535 cattle that died, or were slaughtered as suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia in country districts, were transmitted to Dublin and examined by the Inspectors of the Department with a similar satisfactory result.

The following Table shows the number of outbreaks of Pleuro-Pneumonia which occurred annually since 1888, in which year, as previously stated, the first Order requiring the slaughter of in-contact cattle was passed.

Year.	Number of Outbreaks.
1888,	181
1889,	108
1890,	95
1891,	133
1892,	86
1893,	NIL

The total number of cattle slaughtered by the Veterinary Department under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Act of 1890, up to the 31st December, 1893, was 10,386, of which 1,093 were found to be diseased.

: The total compensation paid by the Department to owners during that period was £136,373 11s. 6d., and the salvage on carcasses amounted to £63,481 14s. 7d. The net expenditure for compensation, therefore, was £72,891 16s. 11d.

SWINE FEVER.

This disease has, for a long time, prevailed to a serious extent in Ireland.

The disease was brought under the operation of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873, and, in the year 1880, certain powers were conferred on Local Authorities to restrict movement of swine in places where their Inspectors ascertained that disease existed, and to have premises on which the disease appeared properly cleansed and disinfected.

In the year 1885 Local Authorities were authorized by Order in Council to carry out the slaughter of affected and of in-contact swine, and to pay compensation out of the local rates.

These powers were, however, seldom exercised. It became evident that the method then adopted for dealing with the disease was quite inadequate, and, in the year 1893, a Departmental Committee was appointed by the Board of Agriculture to inquire into the subject of Swine Fever in the United Kingdom.

The recommendations made in the report of that Committee led to the passing of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, which came into force on the 1st November, 1893. This Act provided that any money applicable under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Act, 1890, for Pleuro-Pneumonia, should be applicable to Swine Fever, and that the powers exercisable by the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain and the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland with respect to Pleuro-Pneumonia may be exercised with respect to Swine Fever. The compensation to be paid for any animal slaughtered under these powers is the value of the animal immediately before slaughter, or, if affected with disease, one half of the value immediately before it became so affected.

The Act also provides that, after the expiration of the financial year (1893-'94) of the moneys provided by Parliament for the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Accounts under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Act, 1890, a sum of not more than £30,000 shall be so provided for Swine Fever in any one year; and that, if in any future financial year the money standing to either of the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Accounts, including the proceeds of the sale of carcasses, is insufficient to defray the costs chargeable on such accounts, the residue shall, in Great Britain, be defrayed out of the local taxation account, and in Ireland out of the General Account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

A very important Order in Council, entitled the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893 was made in pursuance of these provisions for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease. It came into operation on the 1st November, 1893, and applies to the whole of Ireland. This Order will be found at pages 75-82.

As regards the working of the Act relating to Swine Fever, it may be observed that, while only 196 outbreaks of the disease were reported during the ten months from 1st January to 1st November, 1893, 488 suspected outbreaks were reported during the remaining months, November and December. The existence of disease was confirmed in 310 of these cases by the Veterinary Officers of the Department who examined the internal organs of the dead or slaughtered swine.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Ireland continues to be free from Foot and Mouth disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

ANTHRAX.

Twenty-two outbreaks of this disease were reported during the year 1893.

A serious outbreak of Anthrax which caused much alarm in the district occurred in September, 1893, in Enniscorthy Union among cattle belonging to the late Mr. Thomas Lett of Tinnacrossa. Six of his animals had died before the existence of the disease was suspected and reported.

Mr. Lett and one of his servants while engaged in skinning the carcasses of some of these dead cattle became inoculated with the disease, which unfortunately proved fatal in the case of Mr. Lett.

All the remaining cattle on the farm were slaughtered by order of the Local Authority. The carcasses were destroyed, and a most thorough system of disinfection was carried out. The cause of the outbreak was not definitely ascertained, but it has been attributed to horses imported by Mr. Lett from South America, several of which it is stated died during the voyage and after their arrival in Ireland, of an illness which there is some reason to suppose was of an anthracoid nature.

GLANDERS OR FARCY.

Glanders does not prevail in Ireland to any extent. The number of outbreaks reported during the last four years are :—

Year.	Number of Outbreaks.
1890,	19
1891,	13
1892,	7
1893,	6

RABIES.

The returns of Rabies show a slight decrease in the number of reported cases, as compared with the two preceding years. The figures are :—

Year.	Number of Reported Cases.
1891,	470
1892,	446
1893,	424

There is reason to believe that Rabies did not actually exist in all the cases reported.

SHEEP SCAB.

There is a large decrease in the number of Sheep reported as affected with Sheep Scab in 1893, as compared with the return for the previous year. The figures are :—

Year.	Affected Sheep.
1892,	18,130
1893,	10,858

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
DUBLIN CASTLE.

March, 1894.

(i.)—ORDERS made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, and remaining in force, either wholly or in part.

Year.	Month.	Order.	Page.
1878.	10th September.	Directing that the Inspection of Animals Intended for Exportation shall take place only between sunrise and sunset.	9
	10th November.	Forming the Four Local Unions of Colchester, Newport, and Westport into an United District for purposes of Inspection.	9
	4th December.	Do. do. do. Signs, Diseases Work, and Tobaccoary Four Local Unions.	10
	10th "	Prescribing the method of appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Signs, Diseases Work, and Tobaccoary Four Local Unions.	10
	10th "	Dublin Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Wharf.	20
	11th "	Dublin Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station.	20
1881.	21st April.	Forming the Four Local Unions of Dublin, Belmullet, Killybeg, and Swinford into an United District for purposes of Inspection.	11
	10th June.	Dublin Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Landing Place.	11
	4th July.	Dublin Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Wharf.	11
	20th August.	The Dublin, Drogheda, and Millicope (Ireland) Order of August, 1878.*	11
	16th December.	Dublin Port—Ordering that the Inspection of Animals Intended for Exportation shall take place in a suitable yard or enclosed place, and not in any public road or thoroughfare.	12
1883.	31st May.	The Animals (Ireland) Order.	13
1885.	10th October.	Prohibition of Importation of Animals from Spain and Portugal.	20
1890.	10th February.	Port of Dublin—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	20
	10th "	Port of Drogheda—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	20
	2nd March.	Ports of Belfast, Cork, Donagh, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	20
	14th "	Port of Wexford—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	20
	20th April.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1881, No. IV.—Prohibiting Importation of Animals from France.	21
	10th "	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXIII.—Modifying the Regulations as to Movement of Animals into and out of areas infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	21
	10th "	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXIII.—The Market and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1881.	21
	10th "	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 161.—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1881, empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations with regard to the Movement of Animals into their Districts, with a view to prevent the introduction of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	22
	7th May.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 164.—Empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations for the Disinfection of houses, cattle, &c., of animals affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease when slaughtered.	22
	10th "	Port of Warrington—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	22
	10th August.	Port of Dundrum—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	22
	10th October.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 162.—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1881, Amendment.	22
	10th "	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 164.—Providing for the Movement of Breeding Hares into places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	22

* Under Section 5 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, the power vested in the Privy Council of making Orders under Section 16 of the Act of 1878 are now transferred to the Local Government Board, and it is provided therein that this Order shall be deemed to have been made by the Local Government Board.

ORDERS made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and remaining in force, either wholly or in part—continued.

Year.	Month.	Order.	Page.
1880	25th December.	Port of Belfast—Defining places for inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.	44
1881.	4th March.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1881—Empowering Local Authorities, when specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, to slaughter Animals affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, or Animals in contact with affected ones, and to pay compensation for each, also providing for the movement of the Animals to a Slaughter House.	45
	1st August.	Port of Wexford—Defining places for inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.	46
1884	"	Port of Limerick—Do. do. do. do.	46
1885	"	Port of Cork—Providing for the Detestation of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	46
1886	2nd January.	Port of Londonderry—Defining places for inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	46
	25th July.	Passing the Two Low Urines of Dungarven and Kilmactonus into an United District for purposes of inspection.	46
	7th August.	Appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Urines of Dungarven and Kilmactonus.	46
1886	1st February.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886—Prohibiting Importation of Animals from Great Britain, except with consent of Lord Lieutenant.	47
	11th May.	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886—Amending Chapter 26 of the Animals (Ireland) Order relative to the inspection of Animals for Exportation.	47
1887	"	Port of Cork—Defining places for inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	48
	10th October.	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1887.	48
	18th November.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1887, No. II.—Prohibiting Importation of Animals from Norway.	48
	20th December.	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1887, No. II.—Amending Chapter 26 of the Animals (Ireland) Order, relating to inspection and Officers of Local Authorities.	48
1887.	1st March.	Port of Dundalk—Defining a Place for inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	48
	2nd "	Port of Dundrum. Do. do. do. do.	48
	2nd "	Do. Glessara. Do. do. do. do.	48
	4th April.	Do. Larne. Do. do. do. do.	48
	4th "	Do. Westport. Do. do. do. do.	48
	5th "	Do. Coleraine. Do. do. do. do.	48
	11th "	Do. Newry. Do. do. do. do.	48
	11th "	Do. Donagh. Do. do. do. do.	48
	20th "	Do. Ballin. Do. do. do. do.	48
	20th "	Do. Drogheda. Do. do. do. do.	48
1888.	2nd January.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from India.	49
	18th May.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888, No. II.—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Belgium.	49
1888	10th April.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from the German Empire.	49
1889.	2nd August.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1889—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from the Majesty's possessions in North America, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.	49
	25th August.	The Hæmo-Phæsmata (Ireland) Order of 1889.	49
	24th October.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1889, No. II.—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from the Kingdom of the Netherlands.	49

ORDERS made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, and remaining in force, either wholly or in part—continued.

Year.	Month.	Order.	Page.
1891.	18th September.	The Animals (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1891.—Regulations as to Animals in Markets, Fairs, &c., in contact with an Animal affected with Foot and Mouth Disease or Swine Fever.	64
	12th November.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1891.—Prohibiting the Importation of Cattle from the Isle of Man except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.	65
	21st December.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1891, No. II.—Prohibiting the Importation of Cattle from the Channel Islands except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.	66
	14th December.	Port of Sligo.—Defining places for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	65
1892.	12th February.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1892.—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Denmark.	65
	12th "	Port of Waterford.—Defining places for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	65
	2nd March.	Port of Sligo.—Providing for the Disinfection of Brewers, &c., after Notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	66
	2nd "	Port of Limerick.—Providing for the Disinfection of Brewers, &c., after Notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	66
	25th December.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1892, No. II.—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from the Kingdom of Sweden.	66
1893.	5th February.	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1893.	67
	"	The Ulcers or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893.	70
	26th September.	The Dublin Market and Lairs Order of 1893.	74
	26th October.	The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893.	75

(ii).—LIST of Pleuro-Pneumonia Orders made during the Year 1893, which are no longer in force.

Number.	Date.	Subject.	Date of Revocation Order.
	1893.		1893
120	26th March.	The Dublin Scheduled Districts Order of 1893.	26th April.
121	26th April.	The Dublin Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1893.	26th September.
122	"	The Dublin Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1893 (Amendment)—Declaring a Pleuro-Pneumonia Scheduled District, comprising the parishes of Rossmore, Ards, and Donaghadee, in the poor law union of Newcastle; and Queen's County; the townland of Ballymacraugh, in the parish of Grouse, poor law union of Mullinacree, and King's County; the townlands of Ballymacraugh, Fingetown, Ballynally, Bocklowe or Grouse, Ballynally, Aghacraugh, Donaghadee, Ballynally, and Ballynally, in the parish of Donaghadee, poor law union of Tullamore, and King's County; and the townlands of Mullinacree and Tullamore in the parish of Ballynally, poor law union of Tullamore, and King's County.	26th September.

Port or*—

The Lords Justices, under the powers vested in them by the 7th section of the Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order, 1878, do hereby order and direct that the inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the above-mentioned port only between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

By their Excellencies' command,

HERBY ROBINSON.

Dublin Castle, 26th day of September, 1873.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.
MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and con-

sent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 25th day of November, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Castlebar Poor Law Union,

Newport Poor Law Union,

Westport Poor Law Union,

* An order in this form was sent to every Port in Ireland where animals intended for exportation are inspected.

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 15th day of November, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.

JAMES LOWTHRIE.

J. D. FITZGERALD.

J. A. LAWSON.

M. MOHRIS.

HENRY OSMERY.

EDWARD GIBSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 12th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Sligo Poor Law Union,

Downpatrick Poor Law Union,

Tobacco-cum Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 4th day of December, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

J. MICHAEL.

EDWARD GIBSON.

H. LAW.

R. DEASY.

JAMES LOWTHRIE.

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 4th day of December, 1878, the several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

Sligo Poor Law Union,

Tobacco-cum Poor Law Union,

Downpatrick Poor Law Union,

have been united into a district for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said several Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate three of its members and that the members of the said several Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee seven members shall form a quorum; and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united

district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £100 per annum and his cost of travelling, and the several Unions included in the said united district shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof respectively, and that the said cost of travelling shall be paid by the Union for which the duty in respect of which such cost shall be incurred shall have been performed.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 5th day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROSSIGNOL.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All that quay on the north side of the river Liffey, between the drawbridge entrance into George's (Custom House) Dock and the south-west corner of the Queen's Timber Yard, and also the several landing-places surrounding the said George's Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROSSIGNOL.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and the doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station:—

All that space or place situate near the Custom House of Dublin, and within the Dock walls thereof, called and known as "The Sollyfield," or "The Sollyfield."

This order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROSSIGNOL.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of April, 1879.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

The Poor Law Union of Ballina,
The Poor Law Union of Belmullet,
The Poor Law Union of Killybeg,
The Poor Law Union of Swinford,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 21st day of April, 1879.

J. T. BALL, C. J. D. FITZGERALD.
HEADPORT. HENRY CROFT. WATERFORD.
GERALD FITZGERALD, JR. EDWARD GIBSON.
C. R. BARRY. M. MORRIS. LEINSTER.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act, conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular parts, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby approve of the following part of the part of Belfast as a place of landing for Foreign Animals under Part IV. of "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order"—

The north and west quays of Spencer Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin,
this 26th day of June, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,

T. H. BURKE.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular parts, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of

the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Belfast as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All the north and west quays of Spencer and Dufferin Docks, extending a distance of two thousand feet, and all the space of ground on the north side of the timber pier adjoining the Spencer Dock on the north side, and extending a distance of four hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred feet in breadth.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 5th day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin,
this 4th day of July, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,

T. H. BURKE.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF AUGUST, 1879 (a).

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879."

2. This Order extends to Ireland only.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Revocation of former Orders.

4. The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, and the Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Amendment (Ireland) Order of 1873, are hereby from the making of this Order revoked: but nothing herein shall invalidate or make unlawful anything done under those Orders, or either of them, before the making of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, those Orders, or either of them.

Construction and Water-Supply of New Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

5. (1.) It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen to begin to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building not so occupied at the making of this Order, unless and until he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Authority, for the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cow-shed.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to begin so to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do.

Sanitary State of all Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen to occupy as a

(a) Under Section 9 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, the powers vested in the Privy Council of making Orders under Section 24 of the Act of 1878 are now transferred to the Local Government Board; and it is provided therein that this Order shall be deemed to have been made by the Local Government Board.

dairy or cow-shed any building, whether so occupied at the making of this Order or not, if and as long as the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—

- (a.) For the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and
- (b.) For the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and
- (c.) For the protection of the milk therein against infection and contamination.

Cleaning of Dairies, Cow-Sheds, Milk-Stores, Milk-Shops, and Milk-Vessels.

7. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prescribing and regulating the cleansing of dairies and cow-sheds, in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and the cleansing of milk-stores, milk-shops, and milk-vessels, used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

Contamination of Milk.

8. If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (a.) Shall not be mixed with other milk; and
- (b.) Shall not be sold or used for human food; and
- (c.) Shall not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals unless and until it has been boiled.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

- (1.) To allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows, or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairymen, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store, or milkshop, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or
- (2.) If himself so suffering, or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way take part in the conduct of his trade or business, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk, or of its contamination, has ceased.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

Keeping of Swine.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

Registration of Dairymen and others.

12.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in the district of the Local Authority the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the register.

(2.) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their district, and, if they think fit, by placards, handbills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(3.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the district of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairymen, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein.

(4.) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese, or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purposes of registration be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen, and need not be registered.

(5.) A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours for their accommodation, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed, by reason only of such selling, to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper, dairymen, or purveyor of milk, and need not, by reason thereof, be registered.

Acts of Local Authorities.

13.—(1.) All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1878, and in force at the making of this Order, shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

(2.) Forms of registers and other forms which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1878, may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of this Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 9th day of August, 1879.

J. T. BAAL, C. R. DEASY,

HENRY OSMIST.

PORT OF DUBLIN.

MARLBOROUGH.

The Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the power conferred upon him by an Order in Council, dated the 18th day of September, 1878, and made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and entitled the Port of Dublin (Ireland) Order of 1878, hereby directs that the inspection of animals intended for exportation from the Port of Dublin, under the provisions of the said Order shall be made either in a suitable yard or other enclosed place to be provided by any person interested in the exportation of the said animals, or in the premises known as 14, Pitt-street, in the city of Dublin; and that no such inspections shall be made in any public road or other public thoroughfare.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1879.

By His Grace's command,

T. H. BURL.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

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THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.
COWPER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Parts.

2. This order is divided into parts as follows:

- PART I.—Preliminary.
- PART II.—Disease.
- PART III.—Disinfection.
- PART IV.—Transit.
- PART V.—Foreign.
- PART VI.—General.

Extent.

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the First day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs:

Disease includes, with the diseases specified in the

Act of 1878, glanders, lary, and swine-fever:

Carcase includes, in addition to its meaning as defined in the Act of 1878, the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Licensing officer means any person authorized to act as such by the Lord Lieutenant:

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel:

Railway pen means a stationary pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway:

Van means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road, or by rail:

Part, Chapter, Article means Part, Chapter, Article of this Order:

Schedule means Schedule to this Order:

Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

PART II.

Disease.

CHAPTER I.—CATTLE-PLAGUE.

Notice of Cattle-Plague.

6.—(1.) The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given, under

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists.

7. No animal, horse, ass, or mule, and no dog shall be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed.

Movement out of Place infected with Cattle-Plague.

8. Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—

(a.) No animal shall be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with cattle-plague; and

(b.) No carcase, and no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no litter, manure, or fodder shall be removed therefrom.

Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.

9.—(1.) Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under Section ten of the Act of 1878), a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

CHAPTER 2 (a).—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

10. The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle, being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

11. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may under a special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient.

12. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the cattle which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved therefrom, and that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleaned, and disinfected.

13.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—For Slaughter.

(a.) The cattle may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

(c.) This chapter has been revised by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1920, see page 85.

tered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the cattle so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—For other Purposes.

(a.) The cattle may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(f.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the places to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purpose and conditions for and on which the movement, and keeping are allowed.

(g.) The cattle moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(h.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

C.—Out of District.

(i.) If the cattle moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(j.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(k.) If the cattle moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(l.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall authorise the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

14. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—Movement in.

The cattle may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate

case of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

B.—Movement into.

The cattle may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

C.—Movement into, from another District.

If the cattle to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the cattle are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate informed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(1.)—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority informed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

Disinfection for Pleuro-Pneumonia.

16. A Local Authority shall cause the cowsheds or other place in which cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been kept while so affected, or have died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such cattle to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

CHAPTER 3.—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Notice of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

17. The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

18. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the animals which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist therein, and that the cowsheds or other places where the diseased animals were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

19.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with the following regulations and not otherwise:

A.—For Slaughter.

(a.) The animals may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forth with slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(b.) The houses shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the animals so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—For other Purposes.

(a.) The animals may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house, for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(c.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.

(g.) The animals moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(h.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

C.—Out of District.

(i.) If the animals moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority informed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(j.) The animals so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(k.) If the animals moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority informed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(l.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of animals to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

(a.) *Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

20. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—*Movement in.*

The animals may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

B.—*Movement into.*

The animals may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

C.—*Movement into, from another District.*

If the animals to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the districts of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate insofar as or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

21.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The animals after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority insofar as or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

22. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

CHAPTER 4.—SHEEP-POX.

Notice of Sheep-Pox.

23. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Declaration of Place infected with Sheep-Pox.

24.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within

ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Privy Council of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with sheep-pox.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Place infected with Sheep-Pox.

25. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with sheep-pox (namely):

(1.) No sheep shall be moved alive out of a place infected with sheep-pox.

(2.) A carcass of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox as follows and not otherwise:

(i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcass in that case being first skinned; or

(ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcass is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(c.) The carcass shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction thereof of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction thereof.

(d.) If the carcass is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority insofar as or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(c) See the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXX., page 40, modifying these Regulations relative to the movement of animals into and out of foot-and-mouth disease infected areas.

(c.) The carcass so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the Orders under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction thereof of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction thereof.

(3.) No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep shall be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

(4.) No sheep shall be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Slaughter in Sheep-Pox.

26.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any sheep being or having been in the same shed, or flock, or in contact with a sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered.

(3.) The Local Authority shall, out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article:

(a.) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed fifty shillings.

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

(c.) The provisions of the 84th Section of the Act of 1878 shall apply in respect of any compensation so paid by the Local Authority.

Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox.

27. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox.

Disinfection for Sheep-Pox.

28. A Local Authority shall cause the shed, or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.

29. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order:

(a.) To declare any shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that shed, field, or other place, to be a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox; or

(d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with sheep-pox is situated to be an area infected with sheep-pox, and to extend the limits of such an area; or

(e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with sheep-pox, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox.

CHAPTER 5.—SHEEP-SCAB.

Notice of Sheep-Scab.

30. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

Treatment for Sheep-Scab.

31. A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Sheep-Scab.

32. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place, with sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of Articles 33 or 34 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2) of this Article shall operate so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Monthly Returns as to Sheep-Scab.

33. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to do so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

CHAPTER 6.—GLANDERS AND FARCY.

Extension of Act of 1878.

34. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and glanders and farcy shall be diseases, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section twenty-nine (slaughter);

Section thirty-one (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);

Section fifty (powers of police);

Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-two (detention of vessels);

Section fifty-three (carcases washed abroad);

and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of these Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

* This Chapter has been revoked by the Glanders or Farcy (Amendment) Order of 1923, see page 76.

**Notice of Glanders or Farcy.*

35. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.

36.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Glanders or Farcy.

37. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy;

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of Article 62 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) of this Article shall operate so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

Sloughing of Glanders.

38.—(1.) Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and lives at the end of fourteen days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within seven days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient.

(3.) The provisions of this Article may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid.

Exemption of Military.

39. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

CHAPTER 7.—SWINE-FEVER.

Extension of Act of 1878.

40. Swine-fever, that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purpura, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

- Section twenty-seven (disease during transit);
- Section twenty-eight (infected places);
- Section thirty-one (notice of disease);
- Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);
- Section thirty-five (powers of police);
- Section thirty-six (powers of inspectors);
- Section thirty-seven (exclusion of strangers);

and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Swine-Fever.

41. The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease, supposed to be swine-fever, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Declaration of Place Infected with Swine-Fever.

42.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within ten days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the compiler of that pig-sty, shed, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the domain of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with swine-fever.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Place Infected with Swine-Fever.

43. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a pig-sty, shed, or other place which has become a place infected with swine-fever (namely):

(1.) No swine affected with swine-fever shall be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever.

* Enacted by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893, page 70.
† Chapter 7 revoked by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1914, page 25.

(2.) Swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

(a.) The swine may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) The swine so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the swine, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(e.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority in force on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(f.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(3.) A carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

(i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a pig that was affected with swine-fever; or

(ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction thereof of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority in force on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(e.) The carcase so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction thereof of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

44. No swine shall be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(e.) This chapter has been revoked so far as it relates to Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 54, and so far as it relates to Swine-Fever by the Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1898, page 75.

Declaration of freedom from Swine-Fever.

45. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation thereof of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever.

Disinfection for Swine-Fever.

46. A Local Authority shall cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.

47. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order,

(a.) To declare any pig-sty, shed, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that pig-sty, shed, or other place, to be a place infected with swine-fever; or

(b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with swine-fever; or

(c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever; or

(d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with swine-fever is situate to be an area infected with swine-fever, and to extend the limits of such an area; or

(e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with swine-fever, or some particular portion thereof, where there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever.

CHAPTER 8 (a).—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR SWINE-FEVER FOUND IN A MARKET, RAILWAY STATION, GRAZING-PARK, OR OTHER LIKE PLACE, OR DURING TRANSIT.

Special Provisions for these Cases.

48. By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1876, where an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever—

(1.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(2.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(3.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(4.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(5.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(6.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(7.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

Then the following regulations shall apply in the several cases following (namely):

A.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.

(a.) Where pleuro-pneumonia is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the cattle affected with that disease.

(b.) The diseased cattle so seized shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.

(c.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(d.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(e.) The cattle so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, the fact of the slaughter there.

(f.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(g.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

(A.) Where foot-and-mouth disease is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the animals affected with that disease.

(C.) The diseased animals so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased animals, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

C.—Swine-Fever.

(J.) Where swine-fever is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the swine affected with that disease.

(K.) The diseased swine so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased swine, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(L.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(M.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

D.—Animals not affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine-Fever.

(a.) All animals being in or on the market, fair,

(c.) This Regulation has been revoked by the Animals (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1921, page 84.

(b.) This Chapter has been revoked so far as it relates to (1.) Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1920, page 86; (2.) Glanders, by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1920, page 70; (3.) Swine Fever, by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1920, page 75.

sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, shall be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon.

E.—Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

(a.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which this Article applies.

F.—Disinfection in these Cases.

(p.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

Reports.

49. The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Chapter shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

Expenses.

50. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Chapter from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignee or consignees thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Exemption as to Foreign Animals.

51. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animal's wharf, or to a foreign animal's quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

CHAPTER 9 (b).—MOVEMENT OR EXPOSURE OF DISEASED ANIMALS, HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

Prohibition.

52. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale.

(b.) To place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(c.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain.

(d.) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on common or unfenced land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) But this Article shall operate subject to Articles 11 and 48 (A.) (B.) and (C.) and 53 providing for or directing the movement of diseased animals in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in Case of Contravention of Article 52.

52.—(1.) Where an animal, horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of Article 52, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with as follows:

A.—Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.

(a.) If affected with sheep-pox the animal shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 26;

(b.) If affected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, the animal shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8;

(c.) If affected with sheep-scab the sheep shall, unless slaughtered, be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient;

(d.) If affected with glanders or farcy the horse, ass, or mule shall be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.

(f.) If suspected the animal, horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(g.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(h.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(i.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(j.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(k.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(l.) If the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority informed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(m.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(n.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(2.) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the foregoing provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3.) In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or any person to assign use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—

(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—

(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine fever is found,—

unless and until an Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

CHAPTER 10 (a).—REMOVAL OF DUNG ON OTHER THINGS.

54. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situated, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

CHAPTER 11 (b).—CARCASSES.

Diseased.

55.—(1.) The carcasses of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever;

(a.) This Chapter has been revised so far as it relates to Glanders and Swine Fever by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1888, no page 70, and by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 75.

(b.) This Chapter has been revised so far as it relates to (1.) Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 34; (2.) Glanders, by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1888, page 79; (3.) Swine Fever, by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 75.

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by license from the Privy Council, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provision of this Article respecting burial, the Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass or for securing the burial of the same.

(3.) In every case of destruction the Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

(4.) Where, under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried or destroyed, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a license in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

56. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

CHAPTER 12 (a).—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

57. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, a slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcass of a diseased animal is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

58. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by or under the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

CHAPTER 13.—REGULATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF MARKETS, FAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

59. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition.

PART III.

Disinfection.

CHAPTER 14.—WATER TRAFFIC.

Vessels.

60.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then

(c.) Chapters 12 and 13 revoked by the Swiss Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900, so far as they relate to Swiss Fever.

- (ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that
- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(3.) Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea, or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleaned and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

61. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

62.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 15.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Horse-Boxes.

63.—(1.) A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule or any animal is placed therein, be cleaned as follows:

- (i.) The floor of this horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of horses, asses, or mules have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

(ii.) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of a horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

Horse-Boxes, Guards' Vans, and other Vehicles.

64.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to

the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleansed as follows:

- (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and
- (b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: but
- (c.) If the animal is not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:
 - (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then
 - (d.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
 - (e.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Trucks.

65.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Vans.

66.—(1.) A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage,

or other apparatus used or intended for the leading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 16.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

Vans.

70.—(1.) A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 17.—LANDING-PLACES.

71.—(1.) Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or once landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animals' quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

CHAPTER 18.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Regulations of Local Authorities.

72. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

Obligation on Occupiers.

73. Where the power of causing a place to be cleansed and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council the occupier of the place shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

CHAPTER 19.—OFFENCES.

74. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, coys, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or over or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway pen in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

CHAPTER 20.—MARKETS, FAIRS, SALE-YARDS, PLACES OF EXHIBITION, LAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.*Regulations of Local Authorities.*

75.—(1.) A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals, to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required:

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals; and the holding therein of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

Lairs, &c., at Cattle-exporting Ports.

76.—(1.) Every lair or other place used for animals prior to shipment at the cattle-exporting ports shall be cleansed and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such lair or other place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of such lair or other place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, excrement, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such lair or other place, and all dung, excrement, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

PART IV.**Transit.****CHAPTER 21.—TRANSIT BY WATER.***Fittings of Vessels.*

77.—(1.) Every place used for animals on board a vessel shall be divided into pens by substantial divisions.

(2.) Each pen shall not exceed nine feet in breadth, or fifteen feet in length.

(3.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

(4.) Every such place, if inclosed, shall be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather.

Overcrowding.

78. A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom shall not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board.

Shorn Sheep.

79. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep shall not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

Gangways for Sheep-Pens.

80. Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

Detention.

81. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct.

CHAPTER 22.—SHIPPING AND UNSHIPPING PLACES.*Water.*

82. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

Food.

83. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient shipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve.

CHAPTER 23.—PORTAL INSPECTION OF ANIMALS BROUGHT FOR TRANSIT BY SEA.

54.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any animal, or place of embarkation for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal has been previously inspected by an Inspector of the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, have given a certificate to that effect, in the Form II. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, and unless such animal is accompanied with a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals granted by a Licensing Officer duly appointed in that behalf, and in the Form III. set forth in the Fifth Schedule; and each licence whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand it.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for a Licensing Officer to grant a licence for the shipment of any animal for exportation from Ireland to Great Britain, unless he shall have previously received a certificate from an Inspector duly appointed in that behalf, that such animal is, as far as he, the Inspector, can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, free from disease.

(3.) Inspections of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(4.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, or Licensing Officer, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being loaded, dirty, overdriven, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector, to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest, ordinarizing, or other means, as the case may require.

(5.) Each animal, on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by either the Inspector or Licensing Officer, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(6.) The Licensing Officer, when granting a licence for movement as hereinbefore provided, shall give to the person applying for such licence, together with the licence, a duplicate thereof, and such duplicate, whenever required, shall be handed by the person in charge of the licensed animal to the master of the vessel in which such animal shall be shipped or to any person authorized by such master to demand and receive it.

(7.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal, in respect of which a licence for movement, and a duplicate thereof, shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(8.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

CHAPTER 24.—TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.

Trucks, Horse-Boxes, or other Vehicles.

55. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof, shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper

quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with bristles or other proper foot-holds.

Overcrowding.

56. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

Shorn Sheep.

57. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unclotted shall be covered and lashed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; except that this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

CHAPTER 25.—OFFENCES.

58. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel, or of a railway-truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclotted, the consignors of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

CHAPTER 26.—WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS.

59. The railway companies working the railways named in the Sixth Schedule shall make a provision of water to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be or having been carried on those railways.

PART V.

Foreign.

CHAPTER 27.—PROHIBITION.

60.—(1.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries shall not be landed:

- The Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.
- The Dominions of the King of Italy.
- The Principality of Montenegro.
- The Principality of Roumania.
- The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.
- The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (3).

(2.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, by special Order relating to Schleswig or to Holstein, or by any other special Order, or by any general Order, cattle brought from either of the following countries, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, shall not be landed:

- Belgium (2).
- The German Empire (2).

CHAPTER 28.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

Ports having Foreign Animals' Wharves.

61. The following are the ports at which parts are at the date of this Order, by special Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Lords Justices, defined as foreign animals' wharves:

- Dublin.
- Belbat.

(a) See The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1898, page 47, which revokes this Article and substitutes other provisions.
 (b) Orders have since been made prohibiting the importation of animals from Spain and Portugal, France, Norway, Malta, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden. See pages 36, 40, 51, 55, 64, 65, and 66.
 (c) See the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1889, No. II., page 55, prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Belgium.
 (d) See the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1889, page 55, prohibiting the Importation of Animals from the German Empire.

Charge of Animals on Landing.

92. Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Time for Slaughter.

93.—(1.) Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall be slaughtered within fourteen days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

(2.) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof, with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

Movement.

94.—(1.) No carcass, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from a foreign animals' wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcass or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

Disinfection.

95. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

96. Where an animal in a foreign animals' wharf is affected with disease, the portion of the wharf where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 29.—QUARANTINE.

Port having Quarantine Station.

97.—(1.) The following is the only port at which a port is at the date of this Order, by special Order of the Lord Lieutenant, declared as a foreign animals' quarantine station:

Dublin.

(2.) The animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station must be intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

Charge of Animals on Landing.

98. Animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Conditions of Landing.

99.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals at a foreign animals' quarantine station is subject to the following conditions:

First. The animals must be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or consignee or his agent, declaring the purposes for which each animal is intended.

Second. The animals when landed shall be detained in the station for such period as the Privy Council in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Third. When moved thereout they shall be accompanied by—

(a.) A certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that they are free from disease.

(b.) A licence of an Inspector of the Privy Council specifying the place to which and the person to whom they are to be taken.

Fourth. The Inspector of the Privy Council giving the licence shall send a copy of his licence to the Local Authority for the place to which the animals are to be taken.

(a.) See the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1893 (page 55), prohibiting the importation of animals from Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

(b.) See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1893 (page 55), prohibiting the importation of animals from Denmark.

(c.) See Importation of Animals Order, 1893, No. II. (page 54), prohibiting the importation of animals from Norway.

(d.) See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1892, No. II. (page 55), prohibiting the importation of animals from Sweden.

(e.) See Order in Council, dated 28th October, 1881 (page 55), prohibiting the importation of animals from Spain and Portugal.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to take them to any other place or person.

Disinfection.

100. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

101. Where an animal in a foreign animals' quarantine station is affected with disease, the portion of the station where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 30.—FOREIGN ANIMALS NOT SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER OR QUARANTINE.

Countries specified.

102. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine:

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America (See note a.)

Denmark. (See note b.)

Norway. (" c.)

Sweden. (" d.)

Spain, Portugal. (See note e.)

Place of Landing.

103.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be landed at any place except at a dock, quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council; and quays, wharves, and places of landing are at the date of this Order so approved within the ports following:

*Belfast.**Dublin.*

(2.) These foreign animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(4.) A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter, shall not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than foreign animals under this Chapter.

(5.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter.

Conditions of Landing.

104.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals under this Chapter is subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than a country named in Article 102, or from a port or place in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any such port or place.

(2.) And the animals imported shall not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals' wharf, unless and until—

- (a.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Ireland, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and
- (b.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

Postes Hours' Detention.

105.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing.

(2.) The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

Examination and Consequences.

106.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be moved from the place of landing or lair or other place adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of paragraph (7) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878).

(3.) If on such examination any one or more of the animals landed from a vessel is or are found affected with disease, all the diseased animals being affected with one and the same disease, then all the animals then brought in that vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:—

A.—Cattle-Plague.

If the disease is cattle-plague, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall detain all the animals then brought in the vessel, and report immediately to the Privy Council.

B.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.

If the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased cattle, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The cattle not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

C.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

If the disease is foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased animals and all cattle, sheep, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle, sheep, and swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The cattle, sheep, and swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

D.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.

If the disease is sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the In-

spector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased sheep shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The sheep not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

E.—Swine Fever.

If the disease is swine fever, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased swine, and all swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

(4.) If on such examination any two of the following three diseases (namely) (a) pleuro-pneumonia, (b) sheep-pox and sheep-scab (reckoned as one disease), and (c) swine fever, are found to exist among the animals landed from the vessel, then all the animals then brought in the vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:

F.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E, and the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D.

G.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine Fever.

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and swine fever, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

H.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab and Swine Fever.

If the diseases are sheep-pox or sheep-scab and swine fever, the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

Continuance of one Cargo.

107. For the purpose of this Chapter all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

108. Where an animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals under this Chapter has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

Detention of Suspected Animals.

109. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal under this Chapter which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

Movement.

110.—(1.) No animal, carcass, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals under this Chapter are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

Disinfection.

111. Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place under this Chapter, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

Loading of other Foreign Animals.

112. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent the landing of any foreign animal at a foreign animals' wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Ireland, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

CHAPTER 31.—CHANNEL ISLANDS.*

113. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 30.

CHAPTER 32.—ISLE OF MAN.†

114. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine, or to the provisions of Chapter 30.

CHAPTER 33.—SHIP'S COWS AND GOATS.

115. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, a cow or goat taken on board a vessel in Ireland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage shall not on being landed in Ireland at the end of the voyage be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from Ireland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal.

CHAPTER 34.—MISCELLANEOUS.*Other Animals with Foreign Animals.*

116. All animals for the time being in a foreign animals' wharf, or in a foreign animals' quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, shall be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing shall apply to all those animals.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothing.

117. Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals' wharf, or of a foreign animals' quarantine station, or of a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then every person shall on being requested comply with the terms of that notice.

Foreign Animals injured on Voyage.

118. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals injured or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcass of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease.

Carcasses.

119.—(1). If a vessel arriving has on board the carcass of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port.

* See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901, No. II. Islands, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

† See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1881 (page 65), prohibiting the importation of Cattle from the Isle of Man, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

‡ See The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II. (page 51), revoking this Chapter and certifying further provisions on the subject.

(2.) The carcass shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

General Power of Detention.

120. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

Duties of Local Authorities and Police.

121. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

PART VI.**General.****CHAPTER 35.—INSPECTORS AND OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.‡**

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary Practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely,—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector.

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 122 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impracticable to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

(page 65), prohibiting the importation of Cattle from the Channel

129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 123 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.

133. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

134. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is expected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

*Forms.**

135.—(1.) The forms for use by an Inspector and the forms of movement licence given in the First Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1878 and of this Order.

(2.) Forms of movement licence which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council may be used, as far as they are suitable for the purposes of this Order.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.†

136. When an Inspector of a Local Authority fails in his district pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, fury, or swine-fever, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Food and Water during Detention.

137. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Notice to Privy Council as to Inspectors.

138. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or an Inspector of a Local Authority is appointed, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a Veterinary Inspector or Inspectors, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 36.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Report to Privy Council of Declaration of Freedom from Disease.

139. A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from disease shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

Withholding of Compensation.

140. A Local Authority before determining, under paragraph (7.) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation.‡

141.—(1.) Where, in Ireland, an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, they shall within six days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by their Inspector.

(2.) If the owner does not within six days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing, stating to the effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3.) If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed; and the provisions of The Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4.) If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner reasonably and properly incurred in the proceedings therein, and their own costs of those proceedings.

(5.) Otherwise, the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay one-half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses or costs.

(6.) All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority shall be part of their expenses under the Act of 1878.

Record of Slaughter.

142. Every Local Authority shall keep in the form given in the Third Schedule, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in the said Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

Returns of Expenditure.

143. Every Local Authority shall, at the end of each calendar month, furnish to the Chief Secretary in the form given in the Fourth Schedule, the particulars of the amount claimed by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 84 of the Act of 1878.

Orders and Regulations of Local Authorities.

144. Every order or regulation made by a Local

* Article 132 and 138 have been revised as far as they relate to Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine Fever by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1880, pages 56, and by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1880, page 76. Article 136 has also been revised as far as Ireland is concerned by the Glanders or Fury (Ireland) Order of 1880. See page 76.

† See Article 15 of the Act of 1878 (Ireland) Order of 1878, and Article 19 of the Glanders or Fury (Ireland) Order of 1880, pages 67 and 70, as to compensation of value of animals slaughtered, under these Orders.

Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

145. A Local Authority may, from time to time, by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them, under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

146. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

147. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or under any Order in Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

148. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

Printed Documents and Forms.

149. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order in Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 31st day of May, 1880.

MORICE B. DEASY. ROY. B. WARNER.
EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R. B. DOWSE.
HENRY O'BRYEN. GERALD FITZGERALD, JR.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms for Use by an Inspector.

(1.)*

Declaration of Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(2.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Cattle-Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(3.)*

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(4.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(5.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Sheep-pox.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with sheep-pox, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(6.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Swine Fever.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following pig-sty, shed, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I

* These forms have been revised so far as regards Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1880, page 26.

have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the pig-sty, shed, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with swine-fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(7.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers in Cattle Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of lands and buildings, part [or the whole] whereof lies within one mile from that cow-

shed, field, or other place, to take notice that in consequence of the declaration aforesaid the rules of the said Act with respect to places infected with cattle-plague will, until such determination and declaration of the Privy Council as aforesaid, apply and have effect to and in respect of the lands and buildings of which you are occupier as if the same were actually within the limits of the place so infected.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(8.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers of Contiguous Lands in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

*Form of Movement Licence.**

(1.)

Movement of Animals to a Slaughter-House out of a Place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No. .

License granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

is charge of

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (B) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence when such is necessary, or acting thereon after such time as has expired, or transshipping, forwarding, or shipping, or otherwise removing or conveying by means of a ship, steamer, or other vessel, or landing a vessel, or committing other offence with respect to animals, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, shall be liable to imprisonment.

* See new form of Movement Licence in Pleuro-Pneumonia given in the Special Schedule to the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Isolated) Order of 1910 (page 16).

* No. .

I, G.H. of , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) , hereby license the removal out of the under-mentioned infected place of these animals to the under-mentioned slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is to be indorsed a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must capture and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animals.

Description of the Infected Place.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Slaughter-house to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Name and Address of the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority in whose charge the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (B) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate, for Pleuro-pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease, as the case may be.

(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence when such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or transshipping, forwarding, or shipping, or otherwise removing or conveying by means of a ship, steamer, or other vessel, or committing other offence with respect to animals, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, shall be liable to imprisonment.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

(2.)*

Movement of Animals to a Place for purposes of Pending, or other ordinary purposes connected with the Breeding of Animals, or for the purpose of Isolation, out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No.

License granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a)

at

to (b)

at

for the purpose of (c)

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This License is available for days.

Conditions included on license (d)

* This number must correspond with that on the license.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the license.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereunder in violation of its spirit, or committing, facilitating, or abetting, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any offence with respect to license available under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, is fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No.

I, G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licenses for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) and that, in his opinion, it is necessary that these animals should be moved out of the under-mentioned infected place for the purpose of (b) , hereby license the removal of those animals out of that infected place to the under-mentioned place or premises for that purpose.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a license of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this license.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf. The conditions on which the movement and keeping of the said animals are allowed are indorsed on this license (c).

Description of the Infected Place.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Animals are to be moved (d).

This License is available for (e) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

No Animal can be taken to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition with this License.

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.
(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.
(b) Pending, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, or the case may be.
(c) The conditions on which the movement and keeping are allowed to be indorsed on this license by the person granting the same.
(d) The name and address of the person to whom the animals are to be moved to be inserted.
(e) To be filled up in words.
Caution.—Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereunder after such license has expired, or committing, facilitating, or abetting, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any offence with respect to license available under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, is fine and imprisonment.

(3.)*

Movement of Animals in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No.

License granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals to

within the area infected with (a)

at

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This License is available for days.

* This number must correspond with that on the license.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the license.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereunder after such license has expired, or committing, facilitating, or abetting, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any offence with respect to license available under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, is fine and imprisonment.

* See new forms of Movement License in Pleuro-Pneumonia, given in the Second Schedule to the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1880 (page 16).

* No.

I, G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licenses for the removal of animals in or into areas infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (a) , hereby license the removal of those animals to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with (a) but not being within a place infected with (a).

If the animals are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority this license must be granted by the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there is also requisite a license of the Local Authority of the district where the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved are situate indorsed on or referring to this license.

Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animals, or his or her Agent.	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.

This License is available for (b) days, including the day of the date hereof and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.
(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.
(b) To be filled up in words.
Caution.—Persons acting without this license where such is necessary, or acting thereunder after such license has expired, or committing, facilitating, or abetting, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any offence with respect to license available under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, is fine and imprisonment.

(B.)

Movement to a Slaughter-House or Horse-Slaughterer's or Knacker's Yard of Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules, that have been seized in consequence of being illegally moved or exposed.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1876.

* No.

License to remove suspected animals, horses, asses, or mules, the same having been seized while (1)

to the (2)

at

No. of Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This License is available for 12 hours from (d) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the License.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the License.

Condition.—Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such license has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or inducing those acting in reliance on false report, or committing offence with respect to license available under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1876, to be and to implement.

* No.

I, A.B. of the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union, of and authorized to grant Licenses in this behalf, having seized the under-mentioned suspected (a) while (b) do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned (c) such (d) being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals, horses, asses, or mules, are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a license of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this license.

The animals, horses, asses, or mules moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animals, horses, asses, or mules.

Number and Description of the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules to be moved.	Slaughter-house or Horse-Slaughterer's or Knacker's Yard to which the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules were seized.

This License is available for 12 hours from (d) o'clock this day, and so longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(1) Animals, or Horses, or Asses, or Mules, or the one way to.

(2) Exposed in a market, or fair, or in a sale yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale; or in a field or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale, or being carried on a railway, road, river, or inland navigation, or in a landing, wharf, or on being landed, but, so drawn on a highway or thoroughfare, or on a common or unfenced land, or in a field or place habitually frequented, or in a field adjoining a highway and so drawn or carried, or in a field or place where it is common to put animals or horses to pasture along the highway or grazing on the open through, or grazing on pasture lying on the side of a highway, or in any way in.

(3) Slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard, or the one way to.

(4) The time of the granting of the license to be fixed by.

(5) Condition—Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such license has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or inducing a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing offence with respect to license available under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1876, to be and to implement.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM FOR USE BY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE 133 OF THE ORDER.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY.

Poor Law Union of _____ Electoral Division of _____

Tewkesbury of _____ Constabulary District of _____

DESCRIPTION OF FARM.

Name of Occupier _____ Extent of Farm _____ Number of Animals affected _____

Records of each Head of Cattle ordered to be Slaughtered or Reserved for Observation and Treatment pursuant to Directions under the 30th Section of the Act of 1876.

Date of the Order for slaughter by the Local Authority	Days of the Quarantine of the Cattle as directed	Name of Farm on which the Cattle were kept, and the date on which directed.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animal.	Description of the Animal, such as Colour, Age, Sex, etc., and of other particulars.	Age.	Name of the Slaughterer or other person to whom the animal was sent, and with what kind of animal.	Whether ordered to be slaughtered or not.	Value of the Animal, if found, immediately after it was slaughtered.	Value of Animal, if not found, immediately after it was slaughtered.	Date of Valuation.	Whether value ascertained by Inspector or by Valuer.	By what authority of Valuation, or of a Veterinary Surgeon, or of a Slaughterer, or of a Slaughterer.	Where is the Slaughter-house?	Amount of Grosses added to the value of the Animal, if found, or of the Animal, if not found, or of the Animal, if not found.	

Of the above Animals the following were reserved for observation and treatment by direction of the Privy Council.

I, _____ the Inspector appointed under the above-named Act, do hereby declare that the statements contained in this Return are correct.

Date, _____

Inspector. _____

E 2

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

THE TEST SCHEDULE

Form of Record under Article 142 of Order.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.
FOURTH EDITION, 1900.

References

Part I

* KNOWN of each Animal affected with Pleuro-pneumonia [or Sheep-pox] Slaughtered (or reserved for Observation and Treatment) in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act.

State of the Order for Shingles of the Land's Office No.	
Date of the Exam- ination of the Order	
Name of President of the Association and year Shingles ordered, and of the Parish in which ordered.	
Estimated Amount of the Order of the Shingles	
Description of the shingles Shingles sold, and the Shingles, Oak, Bark, Oak, Oak, Bark, Oak, Oak, (or Shingles)	
Value of the Ad- ditional Shingles sold in value of feet.	<p>Rs. p. d.</p>
Particulars of the Order of Shingles, Estimated Amount of the Volume.	
Number of Ad- ditional Shingles sold.	
Amount of Value then per Month.	<p>Rs. p. d.</p>
Number Shingles sold.	
Specified that the Volume.	
Volume of the Shingles.	
Amount of Com- mission to Order per Month.	<p>Rs. p. d.</p>
Amount of Ad- ditional Shingles sold for the Order of the Com- mission.	<p>Rs. p. d.</p>
Total Amount of Commission and Order per Month.	<p>Rs. p. d.</p>

Of the above Animals the following were reserved for Observation and Treatment by direction of the Privy Council, dated

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Part II

* Records of each Animal that, having been in the same Shed or Herd [or Flock], or in contact with any Animal affected with Pleuro-pneumonia [or Sheep-pox], has been Slaughtered in pursuance of the above mentioned Act.

[illegible]

References

* Reevaluation for its relation to *Micro-Pezomachus* by the Pleuro-Pezomachus (Imland) Order of 1930 (item 60)

THE FORTUNE SCHOLAR

Pass Law Union of

The Coelenterates Discovered (Animals), Dec. 1872.

Let of PAYMENTS made by the Board of Guardians of the above Union during the Month of _____ 1878, as Com-
mission to Owners of Wapiti and Caribou, and Remuneration to Inspectors and other Officers under the provisions of "The Congestive
Animals" Act, 1878," and the Orders made thereunder.

1.		2.		3.							4.		5.		6.		7.			8.			9.		
State of Ohio and Payment.		Date of Receipt of Order by Receiver.		Name and Address of Owner of Shipboard Animal.		Description of Animal.							Amount of Compensation actually paid by the Boardman to the Owner.		Amount, if any, realized by Boardman by disposal of Owner.		Net Expenditure of the Boardman (being the difference between the amount paid in the two previous columns).		Amount claimed by the Boardman from the District Clerk's Account (being the amount set forth in Column 7, of the whole in any case in which it can be claimed under Sec. 48 of the R.P.).			Furnishments and Allowances to Inspectors and other Officers.			
		Home.	Address.	Self.	Cher.	Go.	Hides.	Care.	Ships.																
				Total.																					
Add Total Amount of Remunerations to Inspectors and other Officers set forth in Column 9 and Amount claimed.																									
Grand Total of Expenditures and Amount claimed.																									
REMARKS.																									

We certify the above to be correct, and that the several Sums ordered to be paid as Compensation, and as Remuneration to the Inspector and other Officers, have been actually paid.

To
The Chief or Under Secretary,
Public Castle.

Chairman of the Board of Guardians.
Clerk of the Union.
Date.

(c) **THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.—FORM I.**

Form of Application for License for the Use of Animals for Experiments	Certification of Health and Qual of Animals for Experiments
---	---

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and Licence to remove the Animal or Animals to the place(s) as described in the enclosed Schedule, for exportation from the Port of _____ in Ireland, to the Port of _____ in Great Britain.

Downloaded At: 11:53 11 September 2009

Description of Animals.	Number of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owner of Animal or Animals.	Observations.
	In Writing.	In Files.		
Cattle, . . .				
Horse, . . .				
Swine, . . .				
Goats, . . .				
Domestic Animals not described above.				
Total No. of Animals, .				

Signature of Applicant

World Bank

Dated this 26th day of _____ 19__

To the Licensing Officer in Charge in behalf of the Veterinary
Department at the above-named Port in Ireland.

FORM II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.

(To be appended to Form L)

No. _____

Part of _____

____ day of _____ 18____

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above named Port in Ireland, have

(a) See The Animals Ireland (Amendment) Order 1986, para. 47, by which an amended Schedule is provided.

examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, and about being exported from the above-named Port in Ireland, to the Port of _____ in Great Britain; and I hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that, as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease.

Signature of Inspector _____

Form III.—LICENSE FOR EXPORTATION.

(To be annexed to Forms I. and II.)

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, having received the above Certificate of health that the Animal or Animals set forth in the Schedule attached thereto, is or are free from disease, do hereby license its or their removal in the Vessel hereunder set forth, on this the _____ day of _____ 18 ____ from the Port of _____ in Ireland, to the Port of _____ in Great Britain.

Signature of Licensing Officer_____

Name of Vessel_____

NAME OF VESSEL	
NAME OF OWNER OF VESSEL	

Date of Selling:—

NOTICE

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(II.) If the offense is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

landing, within the port of Dublin, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 20th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 19th day of February, 1883.

H. Law, C. W. H. F. Cogan.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XIV.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Drogheda, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 3rd day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of
February, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XVII.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within any of the ports named in the Schedule to this Order, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE

Schedule to above Order.

The ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XXXVI.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Newry, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 19th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. IV.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. Animals brought from France shall not be landed in Ireland.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin
Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, Secy.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Commencement.

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Declaration.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Articles 20 and 21 (Areas infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, a declaration such as is indicated in the form A given in the Schedule to this Order, made by the owner of the animals mentioned

in the declaration, or by his agent authorized in writing for that purpose, may be substituted for the certificate of health of a Veterinary Inspector required by these Articles to be produced as a condition precedent to the granting of a licence for the movement of animals, and the forms of licences numbered (3) and (4), given in the First Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, may be varied accordingly for that purpose.

Delivery of Certificate and Declaration.

3. (a.) A movement licence is not available except when accompanied by a certificate or the declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting a movement licence under this Order shall, for the identification of each certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence shall deliver the certificate and the declaration or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

Exemption from indorsement of Licences.

(See note *).

4. Articles 30 (c) and 31 (4) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, which require that the licence referring to animals moved shall, under certain circumstances, be indorsed by the Local Authority into whose district it is intended to move such animals, shall not apply to animals moved from a district outside an infected area to Dublin, either to be exposed for sale, slaughtered, or exported to Great Britain.

Regulations as to Animals brought by Rail and intended for Export and not exposed for sale within the Dublin Metropolis.

5. All fat animals intended for export and intended to be carried in railway trucks from a district outside an infected area and through the area mentioned in the Schedule to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease No. V. Order, for shipment at the North Wall, and not unloaded until their arrival at the Cables Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the Midland Great Western Railway, or the Harcourt-road Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the Amiens-street Station of the Great Northern Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed in, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market, or in any licensed sale-yard in the Dublin Metropolis, shall, before they are so carried, be marked as follows:—

By branding with the letter S, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals, with the following composition, namely:—Resin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part; melted and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the animals.

6. All such fat animals shall, upon their arrival at any of the hereinbefore-mentioned stations, be moved either direct to the port of Dublin or to a place of rest licensed for the reception of animals intended for export, and shall be exported within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival in Dublin.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan.

Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

* Articles 4, 5, and 6, of this Order have been revoked.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Declaration of Owner of Animals or his Agent.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I, A.B., of _____, in the county of _____, being the owner of the under-mentioned animals [or I, C.D., of _____, in the county of _____, being the agent authorized for this purpose by A.B., of _____, in the county of _____, the owner of the under-mentioned animals], do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, each of the animals described below is not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and has not been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

[To be signed] A.B.

Number and Description of Animals above referred to

Cattle _____

Sheep _____

Goats _____

Swine _____

(Number to be expressed both in words and in figures.)

Caution (to be printed on the form).—A person making a declaration false in any material particular or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, is liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," to fine and imprisonment.

FORM B.

(Article 3.)

To be printed as Indorsement on Licence.

(a.) The licence is not available except when accompanied by the certificate or declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting the licence must, for the identification of the certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence must deliver the certificate or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

Caution.

Persons acting without such a licence where such a licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," to fine and imprisonment.

The number and description of animals indorsed in the licence must be the same as the number and description in the certificate or declaration on which the licence is granted.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873,"

and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order:—

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter.

Store animals means animals other than fat animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected area means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Premises includes farm and two or more adjoining premises or farms in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Public and Private Sales.

4. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held in the district of any Local Authority in Ireland in which there is a foot-and-mouth disease infected area, or a foot-and-mouth disease infected place, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

5. A public or private sale of animals, fat or store, may be held with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

6. An application for such licence shall be made in writing and signed by either—

(i.) The Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which the sale is desired to be held, or by a

(ii.) Justice of the Peace; provided that in either case such application shall state the name of the place, townland, and parish of the poor law union in which it is intended to hold such public or private sale of an animal or animals.

7. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to interfere with or make a licence of the Lord Lieutenant necessary for a sale of animals being on a farm or premises not in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in case the animals are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease and have been on the farm or premises not less than fourteen days before the sale.

8. This Order does not extend to Dublin metropolis (provision being made for the metropolis as regards public and private sales by the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, and the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. II.)

Offence.

9. If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Stode, Genl.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 145.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

Commencement and Interpretation.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the Fourth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three; and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Power for a Local Authority to Prohibit Movement into their District.

3.—(a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b.) Provided, as follows:—

(i.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a regulation affecting the movement of animals into an Infected Area:

(ii.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall neither restrict the movement of animals by railway through the district of that Local Authority, nor interfere with their exportation to Great Britain.

4. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

5. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order that it is inexpedient or is objectionable in any particular and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

* This Article has been revoked by Order No. 883, page 43.

Offences.

6. If an animal is moved in contravention of a regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person loading, unloading, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 30th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogran. Edward Sullivan, M.R.
Henry Ormsby. W. M. Johnson.
A. M. Porter.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 174.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:

For requiring the disinfection of any hide, hoof, or other part of a carcass found in a slaughter-house or other place in any case where an Inspector shall have certified in writing that such hide, hoof, or other part has formed part of an animal that was, when slaughtered, affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that in his opinion such hide, hoof, or other part is likely to spread foot-and-mouth disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such disinfection is to be effected.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 7th day of May, 1883.

H. Law, C. Edward Sullivan, M.R.
C. R. Barry. Theo. Steele, Genl.
W. M. Johnson.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 233.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Warrington, a notice to

the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of May, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 25th day of May,
1883.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. R. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 406.

By the Lord Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

H. LAW, C.

WE, the Lord Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or Lord Justices affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Dundrum, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of August, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of August,
1883.

By Their Excellencies' command,
W. S. R. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 593.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Article 3 of The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in the place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Article 3 of that Order (namely):—

Power for a Local Authority is prohibited Movement into their District.

3.—(a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make, from time to time, Regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals or any specified kind of animals, into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b.) Provided, as follows:

(1.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a Regulation affecting

movement of animals into an Infected Place or an Infected Area; and

- (ii.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not restrict movement of animals by Railway through the district of that Local Authority.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Article 2 (*Interpretation*) of THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1885, the term *Animals* shall, for the purpose of that Order, include cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and goats, and swine.

3. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1885, AMENDMENT.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1885.

Edward Sullivan, M.R., C.S.

C. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. O. Falles, C.B., C.S.

M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, Genl.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 594.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Movement of Breeding Rams into place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

1. Notwithstanding anything in Article 18 (*Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, Rams not infected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease for the purpose of the breeding of sheep, but for no other purpose, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

- (i.) For the movement into the infected place there must be a Licence of the Local Authority of the district in which the infected place is situate.
- (ii.) The Rams so moved shall be moved into the infected place under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority.

Production of Licence; Names and Addresses.

2.—(1.) Every person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Offences

3.—(1.) If a Ram is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the Ram, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the Ram, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it,

knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Animals (Ireland) Order."

Commencement.

5. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1885.

Edward Sullivan, M.R., C.S.

C. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. O. Falles, C.B., C.S.

M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, Genl.

PORT OF BELFAST.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Belfast shall be made in the places described in the schedule to this Order, subject to the conditions applying to each separate place as specified in the schedule aforesaid; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 30th day of December, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KATE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. The yard belonging to the Belfast Central Railway Company, situated at Lagan Bank-road, in Crosses Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of any animals intended for exportation.

II. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Dunmore, off Whittle-street, in Dock Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

III. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Grosvenor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 961.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Slaughter by Special Authority of Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

1. Where a Local Authority is authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or by the Privy Council to put in operation the provisions of this order, but not otherwise, such Local Authority may—

(a.) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered; or
(b.) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine being or having been in the same shed or herd or flock or pigsty, or in contact, with any animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered.

(c.) Provided, that if the owner of an animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to slaughter that animal except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council first obtained.

Compensation.

2. The Local Authority shall, out of Union funds, pay compensation as follows for cattle, sheep, goats, and swine slaughtered under the authority of this Order:

(a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the compensation shall be its value immediately before it became so affected;
(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

Application of General Provisions.

3. The provisions of Section 30 of the Act of 1873 (General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation), shall apply to the case of an animal slaughtered under the provisions of this Order.

Movement of Diseased or suspected Animals for Slaughter.

4. Where the slaughter under the authority of this Order of diseased or suspected animals in Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Places in the District of a Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient, animals affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease may, notwithstanding anything in The Animals (Ireland) Order be moved out of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place and area, on a highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of being slaughtered in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise:

(a.) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved with a Licence of the Local Authority to a slaughter-house in a float or cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased or suspected animals with other animals during the movement.

(b.) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animals, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority.

(c.) The float or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleaned and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the same officer, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 79 of The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Nothing in this Article shall authorize the movement of an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease into the District of another Local Authority without the previous consent in writing of that other Local Authority or a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

Extent.

5. This Order extends to Ireland only.

Interpretation.

6. Terms in this Order have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

7. This Order may be cited as THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of March, 1884.

Edward Sullivan, C. Drogheda.

O'Connor Don. A. M. Porter, M.R.

John Naish.

PORT OF WEXFORD.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, C. L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Wexford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 1st day of August, 1884.

By Their Excellencies' command,

W. S. R. KATE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A yard in the joint occupation of Mr. John Bacon, of 14, Water-street, in the city of Liverpool, and of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company (Limited), situated at Redmond-place, in the town of Wexford.

PORT OF LIMERICK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and the Animals (Ireland)

Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Limerick shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 21st day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A yard belonging to the Limerick Harbour Commissioners, situated in the Dock Ward, in the city of Limerick, having an entrance and an exit in Dock-road.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 975.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:

1. When an Inspector duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant arrives at, or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Cork, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.
2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of August, 1884.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

PORT OF LONDON DERRY.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Londonderry shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of January, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Londonderry, which are situate on the Quay, opposite to the Custom House, Constabulary Barracks, and Victoria Market.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

CARNARFON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of August, 1885.
2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
Kilmacshomus Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 29th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, C. W. H. F. Cogan.
M. Morris. Hedger Byrne Chatterton.
Thos. Steele, Genl.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

CARNARFON.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 29th day of July, 1885, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
Kilmacshomus Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us therein, do hereby appoint Mr. N. J. Power, M.R.C.V.S., to be the office of Veterinary Inspector for the said United District:

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which under the said Act, or under the Animals (Ireland) Order, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £125 per annum, including travelling expenses, of which salary the Dungarvan Union shall contribute the sum of £80 per annum; and the Kilmacshomus Union the sum of £45 per annum.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 7th day of August, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1886.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWD. SAXE-WEIMAR, General.

LEHBOURNE, C.

J. T. BALL, L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from Great Britain, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

IV. The "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1884, No. VII," is hereby revoked, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 9th day of February, 1886.

M. Morris.	Robert B. Warren.
Gerald FitzGibbon.	A. M. Porter.
John Nash.	Hugh Holmes.
E. R. King-Harman.	John Monroe.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) AMENDMENT
ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

A. B. D. E. E. N.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. Chapter 23 (Port of Inspection of Animals brought for Transit by Sea), Article 84 of the Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Chapter 23, Article 84, of that Order, namely:—

Chapter 23:—*Port of Inspection of Animals brought for transit by Sea.*

84.—(1.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector of the Privy Council at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, so far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Schedule hereto, have given a certificate to that effect, and a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals in the Form II. set forth in the Schedule; and such certificate and licence shall accompany such animal or animals, and, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand the same.

(2.) Inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places, and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(3.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection, with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being heated, dirty, over-driven, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner, or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(4.) Each animal on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by the Inspector, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding or marking shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(5.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal in respect of which a certificate of health and licence for movement shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(6.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

2. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to invalidate or make unlawful anything done under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order, hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order hereby revoked.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886."

Commencement.

5. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 11th day of May, 1886.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, General.

John Nash, C.

S. Woolfe Flanagan.

P. J. Keenan.

R. Dwyer.

Samuel Walker.

J. Lindsays.

SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

Part of _____

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the sub-

joined Schedule, for exportation from the above named Port in Ireland, to the Port of Great Britain.

Description of Animals.	No. of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animal or Animals.
	In Weigh.	In Figures.	
Cattle. . . .			
Sheep. . . .			
Swine. . . .			
Goats. . . .			
Examiner Animals not described as above. . . .			
Total No. of Animals. . . .			

End. by

Signature of Applicant _____

Residence _____

Dated this the _____ day of _____ 18

To the Inspector in behalf of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council at the above-named Port in Ireland.

FORM II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND LICENSE FOR EXPORTATION.

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above-named Port in Ireland, having examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, do hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease, and do hereby license its or their removal, on this the _____ day of _____ 18 from the above named Port in Ireland, to the above named Port in Great Britain.

Signature of Inspector, _____

NOTICE.

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(I.) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or,

(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

PORT OF CORK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

ASHERDEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases

(Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Cork shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. The Order dated the 31st day of October, 1885, relating to the port of Cork is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 15th day of May, 1886.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. B. R. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from Alfred street, and having an exit at Penrose-quay.

II. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.

THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Act of 1886 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886:

The Acts of 1878 to 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886:

Animals means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine :

Carcass means the carcass of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, and part of such a carcass, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and includes meat, biscuits, or other substance commonly used for food of dogs.

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding, or otherwise, for or about animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs :

Article, means Article of this Order :

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Extension of Acts of 1878 to 1886.

5. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Acts of 1878 to 1886 (namely):

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease) ;

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders of Council) ;

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police) ;

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspectors) ;

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter) ;

Section eight of the Act of 1886 (definition of animals) ;

and of all other Sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Duty of Police on Notice of Rabies.

6. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule being affected with rabies, or with disease supposed to be rabies, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.

7. Any person having in his possession or under his charge a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule affected with rabies, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such rabies, according to the information received by him, exists, or

is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1886, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Rabies.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of rabies in any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a kennel, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse), to remove or deface any such placard.

Special Regulations of Local Authority as to Dogs.

10. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

(a.) For providing for the muzzling of dogs :

(b.) For providing for the keeping of dogs under proper control by the owner or person in charge thereof in such manner as may be prescribed by such Regulations :

(c.) For providing for the seizure, detention, and disposal, including slaughter, of stray dogs, or of dogs not muzzled, or of dogs not being kept under proper control in the manner prescribed by such Regulations :

(d.) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of shows or exhibitions of dogs, and the exposing of dogs for exhibition or sale thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement for Rabies.

11. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

(a.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies :

(b.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, in which rabies exists, of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule that has been in contact with or in the same kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, with a dog or with an animal or with a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies ;

(c.) For regulating the taking out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about a dog, or for or about an animal, or for or about a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies ;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any General Order in Council for the time being in force ; and a Regulation under paragraph (b) of this Article shall operate so long only as rabies exists, in the judgment of the Local Authority, in any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a kennel, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection.

13.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes or any of them:

- (a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, used for or about dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules affected with or suspected of rabies;
- (b.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules affected with or suspected of rabies on land otherwise than on a railway;
- (c.) For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected;
- (d.) For providing that such places, utensils, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles, should be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Obligation on Occupiers and Owners.

13. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected on account of rabies is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Slaughter in Rabies.

14.—(1.) Where a person having a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule is affected with rabies, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice in respect of any dog or animal or horse or ass or mule, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule is affected with rabies, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, serve on the owner of the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it forthwith.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule was not affected with rabies.

Post-mortem Examination.

15.—(1.) Where a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule has died or, or has been slaughtered on account of, rabies, or disease supposed to be rabies, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, previous to the disposal of the carcass, cause a post-mortem ex-

amination to be made thereof, in which case such examination shall be conducted by a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed in that behalf, who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, for their information, the result of such examination.

(2.) Where the power of causing a post-mortem examination under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner or the person in charge of such carcass shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Disposal of Carcasses.

16.—(1.) The carcass of every dog, animal, horse, ass, or mule—

- (a.) that has died of rabies; or
- (b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with rabies;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth,
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article, the Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where, under this Article, a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, or with a Licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcasses of Dogs buried on Account of Rabies.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any dog that has been buried on account of rabies.

Weekly Returns as to Rabies.

18. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his District rabies, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

19.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(3.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

20.—(1.) Every person in charge of dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or other officer.

Offences.

21.—(1.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards the muzzling of a dog or as regards the keeping of a dog under proper control in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a show or exhibition of a dog or dogs is held in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person holding such show or exhibition, and the occupier of the place where the show or exhibition is held, and the owner or consignee or person for the time being in charge of each dog exposed thereof, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, such last-mentioned person knowing the show or exhibition to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a dog, or an animal, or a horse, ass, mule, or the carcass of a dog, or of an animal, or of a horse, ass, or mule is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such dog, animal, horse, ass, mule, or carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such dog, animal, horse, ass, mule, or carcass, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order by clipping or washing, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface or obliterate any mark clipped, painted, or stamped on or on an animal, or on a horse, ass, or mule, as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the dog, animal, horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which,—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If a person in charge of dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules being moved, where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Saving for Dogs Act, 1871, and other Acts.

22. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the operation of The Dogs Act, 1871, or any local or other Act of Parliament for the same or like purpose.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle
this 16th day of October, 1886.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, General.
Michl. Morris. Hedges Eyre Chatterton, C.S.
Hugh Holmes. John Mauron.
J. Lentsaigne.

**IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1886.—No. II.**

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1875 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in that behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from the Kingdom of Norway.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 10th day of November, 1886.

Ashbourne, C. J. A. Lawson.
Hedges Eyre Chatterton. Robert B. Warren.
G. B. Barry. George A. C. May. John Nash.
Arthur Kavanagh. John Moares.

**THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) AMENDMENT
ORDER OF 1886.—No. II.**

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases

(Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. Chapter 35 (Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities) of the Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Chapter 35 of that Order, namely:—

Chapter 35.—Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities.

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely:—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector,

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer, or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 123 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 123 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

*132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animal as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II."

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of December, 1886.

Edw. Saxe-Weimar, General.	Ashbourne, C.
M. E. Hicks-Beech.	J. A. Lawson.
P. J. Keenan.	Hugh Holmes.
John Monro.	John Young.

PORT OF DUNDALK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Dundalk shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. R. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved portion of an enclosed yard, belonging to the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situate on the quay at Dundalk, entered from the public road leading to Soldier's Point, and having an exit on the quay aforesaid.

* This Article has been revoked so far as it relates to Fleuro-Pneumonia by the Fleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 55

PORT OF DUNDURUM.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Dundrum shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved pens belonging to the East Downshire Steamship Company, situate on the quay at Dundrum.

PORT OF GREENORE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Greenore shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with paved and concrete floors in the yard at Greenore belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, having an entrance from the line of Railway at Greenore and an exit at the Quay.

PORT OF LARNE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases

(Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Larne shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 4th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Carrickfergus and Larne Railway Company, situate at the terminus of their railway, at the quay, Larne Harbour.

PORT OF WESTPORT.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Westport shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 4th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A pen with concrete floor, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Westport, situate on the quay at Westport.

PORT OF COLERAINE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals

(Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Coleraine shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Coleraine, situate on the quay at Coleraine.

PORT OF NEWRY.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1873 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Newry, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens, in the occupation of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situate in the town of Newry, at each side of William-street, close to Dublin Bridge and between the Newry Canal and the Newry and Warrenpoint Railways.

PORT OF PORTLUSH.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1873 to 1886," and "The Animals

(Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Portlusk, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Company (Limited) of Portlusk, situate at Kern-street, Portlusk.

PORT OF BALLINA.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, O.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1873 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Ballina, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April, 1887.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

W. S. B. KAYE

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens forming a portion of a yard belonging to the Moy Commissioners of Ballina, situate on the Quay on the river Moy, near the town of Ballina.

PORT OF DROGHEDA.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, O.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1873 to 1886," and "The Animals

Ireland) Amendment Order of 1885," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Drogheda shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April, 1887.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved yards, the property of the Drogheda Steam Packet Company, situate in St. Laurence's Gate Ward, parish of St. Peter, and county of the town of Drogheda, described as follows:—

- No. 1, or "Gas Yard," entered from Steam Packet Quay.
- No. 2, or "Mill Yard," entered from Back Strand, with an exit through the Company's stores to Steam Packet Quay.
- No. 3, or "Office Yard," entered from Steam Packet Quay.
- No. 4, or "Large Inspection Yard," entered from Cross-street, leading from Back Strand to Steam Packet Quay, and opening into Steam Packet Quay.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1888.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from Malia.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of January, 1888.

Edw. Saxe-Weimar, General. Ashbourne, C.
Meath. Arthur James Balfour.
Arthur Kavanagh. John Morcos.
J. G. Gibson. Ion T. Hamilton.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1888, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal brought from the Kingdom of Belgium.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 18th day of May, 1888.

Hedges Eyre Chatterton. P. J. Keenan.
Peter O'Brien.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1888.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWARD SAXE-WEIMAR, General.
ASHBOURNE, C.
HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Animals from Germany prohibited.

I. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought from the German Empire shall not be landed in Ireland.

Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888."

Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April, 1888.

JOHN MORCOS.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1890.

By the Lords Justice and Privy Council in
Ireland.

EDWD. Saxe-Weimar, General.

ASHBOURNE, C.

HEDGES BYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justice-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1890."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof; and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animals (Ireland) Order, Animals brought from Her Majesty's Possessions in North America shall not be landed in Ireland, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 22nd day of August, 1890.

W. H. F. O'Connell,
West Ridgeway.

Gerald Fitzgibbon,
J. Marjory.

(No. 90.)

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1890.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.
SETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;

The Act of 1886 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886;

The Act of 1890 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890;

The Acts of 1878 to 1890 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890;

Infected Place means a Place for the time being a Place infected with pleuro-pneumonia under the Act of 1878;

Infected Area means an Area for the time being an Infected Area under the Act of 1878;

Cattle means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves;

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether cattle of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition;

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition;

Landing-place for foreign animals means any dock, quay, wharf, or other place approved by the Lord Lieutenant for the landing of, and includes any lands, buildings, or premises so approved for the landing of, foreign animals not subject to slaughter or quarantine;

Carcase means the carcase of a head of cattle, and includes part of such a carcase, and the head, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part, of a head of cattle, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

The Privy Council means the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council;

Article means Article of this Order;

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation of Orders.

5. The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order to the extent described in the said Schedule are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked, or affect any license or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

6. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Orders and parts of Orders revoked by this Order, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall, unless altered or revoked by such Local Authority, remain in force for each time and in such manner as if this Order had not been made: Provided that nothing in any such Regulations shall in any way prohibit, regulate, or apply to the movement of any head of cattle which is moved with and in accordance with the conditions of a License of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

Duty of Police on Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

7. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a head of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) an Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such pleuro-pneumonia, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1890, and any Order thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

No Movement into or out of Infected Place or Infected Area without Licence.

9. No cattle shall be moved into or out of an Infected Place or an Infected Area except with the Licence of an Inspector or other person authorised by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same, and such cattle shall not be moved except in accordance with the conditions contained in such Licence.

Public Sales in Infected Areas.

10. No public sale of cattle shall be held in an Infected Area, except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council, and subject to the conditions contained in such Licence.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

11.—(1.) Any Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of *Pleuro-Pneumonia* into their District, make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement, by land or by water, of cattle into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee nor to a Sub-Committee.

(2.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of cattle into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any head of cattle so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the District of such other Local Authority: Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not extend to any such head of cattle moved by railway through such last-mentioned District without untrucking.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Cattle within their District.

12. Any Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of *Pleuro-Pneumonia*, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of cattle in the whole of their District, or in any part or parts thereof.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authorities.

13.—(1.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be deemed to apply to the movement of—

- (a.) Cattle into a Cattle-Plague infected place; or
- (b.) Cattle into a *Pleuro-Pneumonia* infected place or area; or
- (c.) Cattle into a Foot-and-Mouth Disease infected place or area; or
- (d.) Cattle affected with *Pleuro-Pneumonia*; or
- (e.) Cattle by railway through the District of that Local Authority without untrucking;

which movement is regulated by the Acts of 1878 to 1890, and Orders in Council issued thereunder.

(2.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall in any way prohibit, regulate, or apply to the movement of any head of cattle which is moved with and in accordance with the conditions of a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorised by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

Prohibition of Movement of Cattle liable to be Slaughtered.

14.—(1.) Where the Privy Council has given Notice in writing to the owner of any cattle which are

liable to be slaughtered by the Privy Council under the Act of 1890, requiring that such cattle be detained in any field, shed, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Privy Council and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence—

- (a.) to move any of such cattle out of such field, shed, or other place;
- (b.) to move out of such field, shed, or other place any other cattle that may be therein;
- (c.) so long as any cattle to which the Notice applies are detained in such field, shed, or other place, to move any other cattle into the same;
- (d.) to permit any other cattle to come in contact with any cattle to which the Notice applies.

(2.) Any Notice or Licence under this Article may be given or granted by an Inspector or other person authorised by the Lord Lieutenant to give or grant the same.

Marking or Branding of Cattle liable to be Slaughtered.

14. Any cattle liable to be slaughtered by the Privy Council under the Act of 1890, may be marked or branded in such manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector authorised by the Lord Lieutenant; and the owner or person in charge of such cattle shall give all reasonable facilities to the said Inspector for the purpose of this Article.

Detention of Cattle that have been in Contact with Cattle Affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

15.—(1.) Any Local Authority may, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them that there is within their District any head of cattle which at any time within fifty-six days previous to the date of the Notice hereinafter mentioned has been in contact with, or in the same herd with, any head of cattle affected with *pleuro-pneumonia* (such first-mentioned head of cattle being hereinafter referred to as such suspected animal), cause a Notice to be served on the owner or person in charge of such suspected animal, and also, if they think fit, a Notice on the occupier of any place in which such suspected animal then is, prohibiting the movement of such suspected animals during the period named in such Notice from the cow-shed, field, yard, park, or other like place in which such suspected animal then is, and shall thereupon report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the giving of such notice and the circumstances under which it was given: Provided that the period named in such Notice shall not exceed fifty-six days from the date on which such suspected animal was in contact with, or in the same herd with, any head of cattle as aforesaid; Provided also that it shall not be competent for a Local Authority to cause any such Notice to be served during the time such suspected animal is in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, landing-place, wharf, railway station, or other like place, or is being moved by land or by water.

(2.) Where a Notice prohibiting the movement of any head of cattle has been served on the owner or person in charge of such head of cattle by the Local Authority, it shall not be lawful for any person during the period named in the Notice to move such head of cattle or any other cattle which may be in the same cow-shed, field, yard, park, or other like place with such head of cattle without the permission of an Inspector or other person authorised by the Lord Lieutenant.

Pleuro-Pneumonia found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

16.—(1.) By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where any cattle are found to be affected with *pleuro-pneumonia*—

(a.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(b.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(c.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(d.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(e.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(f.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(g.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize, detain, and effectually isolate, as far as practicable, from contact with other cattle all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and on the arrival of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to act in that behalf, shall place the cattle so seized and detained in charge of the last-named Inspector or of such other person.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any cattle so detained without a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

(3.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animal's Wharf or to a Foreign Animal's Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for foreign animals.

Prohibition to Export or Move Cattle affected with or suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To expose a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale.

(b.) To place a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(c.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel.

(d.) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led or driven, a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on a high-way or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, unless that field is so fenced or situate that cattle therein cannot in any manner come in contact with cattle passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) To allow a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia to stray on a highway or thoroughfare, or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

Proceedings in Case of Contravention of last preceding Article.

18.—(1.) Where a head of cattle is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize, remove, and detain it in a place suitable for effectual isolation from other cattle, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other

rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council, Dublin Castle, and on the arrival of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, shall place the cattle so seized and detained in charge of the last-named Inspector or other person.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any cattle so detained without a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, to grant the same.

Expenses.

19. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of the two last preceding Articles from the owner of the cattle seized, or from the consignee or consignees thereof, who may recover the same from the owner summarily.

Food and Water during Detention.

20. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a head of cattle under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the head of cattle, or from its owner summarily.

Cleaning and Disinfection.

21. (1.) The occupier of any place which has been used by any cattle which have been or are liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1890 shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, or to any person appointed by such Inspector, for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and all utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such cattle;

(2.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under Article 72 of the Animals (Ireland) Order shall apply to such place or to such utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

22. Where in Ireland any head of cattle is slaughtered by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1890 the value of the head of cattle for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within six days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Privy Council of the valuation of a head of cattle slaughtered under the Act of 1890, the owner does not give a counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Privy Council, the compensation will be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation notified by the Privy Council, then the Privy Council will pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Coronera.

23. The carcass of every head of cattle that has died of pleuro-pneumonia or of disease suspected to be pleuro-pneumonia shall be disposed of as follows:

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the lungs of each such head of cattle to be carefully removed from the carcass and enclosed in a properly constructed box, and shall have a label attached to the lungs containing the following particulars:

- (a.) Name and address of owner of head of cattle;
- (b.) Name of union from which the lungs are forwarded;
- (c.) Description of head of cattle;
- (d.) Date of death of head of cattle:

and shall with all practicable speed forward such box addressed

For Veterinary Department,
Care of Mr. Edward O'Keefe,
MILL-STREET,
DUBLIN.

The Inspector shall at the same time report the particulars to

The Clerk of the Council,
Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the skin of such head of cattle to be so slashed as to render it useless.

(iii.) He shall then cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(iv.) Or, if authorized by licence from the Lord Lieutenant, the carcass may be destroyed in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

Digging up.

24. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any head of cattle that has been buried.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

25. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order, a slaughter-house in which a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia or the carcass of a head of cattle that was affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

26. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased head of cattle, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected, or with a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to act in that behalf.

Forms.

27.—The Forms given in the Second Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, shall be used for the purposes of this Order.

Regulations as to Certificates and Licences.

28.—(i.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office.

(ii.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order is not available except when accompanied by the certificate on which it is granted.

(iii.) The person granting such Movement Licence under this Order shall, for the identification of such certificate produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(iv.) The person granting such Movement Licence shall deliver the certificate produced to him, when so marked, with the Licence, to the person receiving the Licence from him.

(v.) Every Movement Licence and certificate granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed, by the person in charge of the cattle moved, at the nearest Police station of the district in which the place where the cattle were moved under such Licence is situate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

29.—(1.) Every person in charge of cattle being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence may be necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence (if any) authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.

30. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his District pleuro-pneumonia he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

31.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Notice served or Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Offences.

32.—(1.) If a head of cattle is moved in contravention of this Order, or of any Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the char-

owner and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the head of cattle is moved shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a head of cattle being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a head of cattle is not marked as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof and the person holding the sale, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, obliterates, or removes, or attempts to take out, efface, obliterate, or remove, any mark on any cattle marked by direction of the Privy Council, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the head of cattle, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a head of cattle is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If a carcass is moved or is not buried or is not destroyed in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(7.) If a head of cattle is exposed for sale in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition, in contravention of the conditions of a Licence under the provisions of this Order, the person holding such market, fair, auction, sale, or exhibition, and the occupier of the place where the same is held, and the owner or consignee of each head of cattle so exposed, and the person so exposing the same, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting a sale at such market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition, and the person (if any) taking entrance money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal so exposed in contravention of such Licence, each last-mentioned person or each purchaser knowing the head of cattle to be exposed for sale in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(8.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order allows a head of cattle to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 20th day of August, 1890.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General*.

Morris.

William O'Brien.

W. W. F. Hume-Dick.

SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Orders and parts of Orders Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880		
31 May ...	The Animals (Ireland) Order ...	The whole of Chapter 2 (Pleuro-Pneumonia). Chapter 8 (Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease, or Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like place, or during transit), Chapter 9 (Exposure or Movement of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules), and Chapter 11 (Carcases), so far as those Chapters relate to Pleuro-Pneumonia. Article 135 (Forms) and Article 134 (Weekly Returns to Privy Council), so far as they relate to Pleuro-Pneumonia.
1885		
18 August ...	The Infected Places, Marking or Branding of Animals Order of 1883.	The whole Order.
1885		
25 February ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. VII. ...	The whole Order.
1886		
18 June ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. X. ...	The whole Order.
30 December ...	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886—No. II.	Article I., 135, so far as it relates to Pleuro-Pneumonia.
1887		
21 February ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. XIII.	The whole Order.
9 March ...	The Movement into District (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Order of 1887	The whole Order.
1888		
6 March ...	The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order No. 61.	The whole Order.
6 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 62.	The whole Order.
6 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 63.	The whole Order.
30 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 68.	The whole Order.

(2)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Notice of Declaration to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.

PART I.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts 1876 to 1890.

Forms for Use by an Inspector.

To
I, the undersigned, being the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place (that is to say), [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is inclosed on this notice [copy of declaration as filled up and signed to be inclosed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant or Local Authority, as the case may be.

(1.)

*Declaration of Disease.*The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts,
1876 to 1890.

I, the undersigned, being the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby declare that I have this day found that pleuro-pneumonia exists [or has within fifty-six days existed] in the following cow-shed, field, or other place (that is to say), [here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this day of , 189

Dated this day of 189

(Signed)

(Signed)

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

PART II.

FORM OF MOVEMENT LICENCE.

(1.)

Movement of Cattle to a Slaughter-House.

Union.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS,

* No.

1878 to 1890.

Owner's Name

* No.

Union.

Licence granted for move-
ment of Cattle from

to in

charge of

No. of Cattle

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available
for twelve hours from
o'clock this day.

I, the undersigned, being authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, do hereby license the movement out of the under-mentioned place of the under-mentioned Cattle to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, to be there forthwith slaughtered.

Name of Owner of Cattle, and Description of Place from which the Cattle are to be moved.	Number of Cattle to be moved (to be written in words)	Slaughter-house to which the Cattle are to be moved (to be written in words)	Name and Address of the person to whom charge the Cattle are to be moved

This Licence is available for twelve hours, from (a) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed)

Dated this day of, 189 .

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) The time of the granting of the Licence to be filled in.

Offices.—Persons acting without the above Licence, where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false person, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false, or tampering or attempting to tamper with respect to Licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

(2.)

Movement of Cattle for the purpose of Isolation.

Union.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1878 to 1890.

* No.

* No.

Union.

Owner's name

Licence granted for re-
moval of cattle out of a
place at
to

at

for the purpose of isolation.

No. of cattle

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available
for hours, from
o'clock this day.

I, the undersigned, having examined the under-mentioned cattle, do hereby certify that so far as I can ascertain they are not affected with Piore-Pneumonia, and that it is necessary that they should be moved from the under-mentioned place for the purpose of isolation, and being authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, do hereby license the removal of these cattle from that place to the under-mentioned place or premises for that purpose.

Name of Owner of Cattle, and Description of Place from which the Cattle are to be moved.	Number and Description of the Cattle to be moved (to be written in words)	Isolation of the Place by Person to which the Cattle are to be moved.	Name and Address of the person to whom charge the Cattle are to be moved.

This Licence is available for (a) hours, from o'clock this day of, and no longer.

(Signed)

Dated this day of, 189 .

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) To be filled up in words.

Offices.—Persons acting without the above Licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false person, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or tampering or attempting to tamper with respect to Licences are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

(3.)

Movement of Cattle in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Union.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS,
1875 to 1890.

* No.

* No.

Union.

Owner's Name,

Licence granted on the
Certificate ofVeterinary Inspector, for
removal of cattle towithin the area infected
with Pleuro - Pneumonia
under Order No.

at

No. of cattle

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available
for days.* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.
The certificate is to be retained by the person grazing the horses.

I, the undersigned, being authorised by the Lord Lieutenant to grant licences for the removal of cattle, the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned cattle are not affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of Pleuro-Pneumonia, hereby license the removal of those cattle to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia under Order No. , but not being within a place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Number of the Cattle to be moved (to be written in words).	Name and Address of the Owner of the Cattle, or his or her agent.	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Cattle are to be moved.

This Licence is available for (a) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed)
(Address)
Dated this day of , 189 .

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) To be filled up in words.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence when such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or superseding, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain, by means of a false promise, or granting or receiving a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or concealing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

(4.)

Movement of Cattle out of an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Union.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS,
1875 TO 1890.

* No.

* No.

Union.

Owner's Name

Licence granted on the
Certificate ofVeterinary Inspector, for
removal of cattle fromsituate in the area infected
with Pleuro - Pneumonia
under Order No.

to (n)

at

No. of Cattle

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available
for days.* This number must correspond with that on the licence.
This certificate is to be retained by the person grazing the horses.

I, the undersigned, being authorised by the Lord Lieutenant to grant licences for the removal of cattle, the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned cattle are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia, and having satisfied myself that the place where the cattle are is not comprised within a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, hereby license the removal of those cattle out of the infected area, declared by Order No. , to the under-mentioned place or premises.

Name and Address of Owner of Cattle to be moved.	Number and Description of the Cattle and Place from which to be moved (N).	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Cattle are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Cattle are to be moved. (N)

This Licence is available for (b) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed)
(Address)
Dated this day of , 189 .

(b) The name and address of the person to whom the cattle are to be moved to be inserted.

(N) To be filled up in words.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence when such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or superseding, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain, by means of a false promise, or granting or receiving a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or concealing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1890, No. II.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in
Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

BELMORE.

HEDGES BYRNE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General
Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her
Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in
exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious
Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to 1890, and of
every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order,
and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Animals from the Netherlands prohibited.

I. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council
in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought from
the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall not be
landed in Ireland.

Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as
in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation
of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1890, No. II."

Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect
from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 24th day of October, 1890.

Leinster.

William O'Brien.

James Murphy.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1891.*

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

BELMORE.

WOLSELEY.

HEDGES BYRNE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General
Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and
consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland,
by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested
under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878
to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this
behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Animals (Ireland)
(Amendment) Order of 1891.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from
and immediately after the twenty-first day of September,
one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

4. In this Order terms have the same meaning as
in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Amendment of Article 48 of The Animals (Ireland) Order.

5. Regulation D of Article 48 of The Animals
(Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following

provisions of this Article shall be read in the place of
the said Regulation D, and shall be deemed to be
Regulation D of Article 48 of that Order, namely:—

(Regulation D.—Animals not affected with Foot-
and-mouth Disease or Swine Fever.)

(a.) Where an animal being in or on the market,
fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place,
wharf, railway station, land, water, common, main-
closed land, cow-shed, fold, yard, sty, farm, park, or
other place aforesaid, is seized as being affected with
foot-and-mouth disease or swine fever, it shall be
competent for a Veterinary Inspector to seize and
detain as suspected of disease—

(a.) Any animal that by reason of its having been
in contact with or in the same herd with an
animal so seized or being affected with foot-
and-mouth disease, or

(b.) Any pig that by reason of its having been in
contact with or in the same herd with a pig so
seized as being affected with swine fever,

is, in his opinion, likely to spread foot-and-mouth
disease or swine fever, and the suspected animal so
seized and detained shall be dealt with as follows:—

(i.) The suspected animal so seized may be slaugh-
tered by or at the request of the owner or person in
charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(ii.) The suspected animal so seized may be moved
by or at the request of the owner or person in charge
thereof, with a Licence of the Veterinary Inspector,
to the nearest available slaughter-house, for the pur-
pose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which
latter case the following provisions shall apply:—

(iii.) The Licence shall be available for twelve
hours, and no longer.

(iv.) The Licence shall specify the slaughter-house
to which the suspected animal is to be moved for
slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other
slaughter-house or place.

(v.) The suspected animal so moved shall be moved
to the specified slaughter-house, under the direction
and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the
Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend
the immediate slaughter thereof of the animal, and shall
forthwith report the fact of the slaughter there to the
Local Authority, and to the Clerk of the Council,
Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin
Castle.

(vi.) If the movement is to be into the district of
another Local Authority, there must also be a Licence
of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring
to the first-mentioned Licence; which second Licence
must be granted before the animal is moved into the
district of that other Local Authority.

(vii.) The suspected animal so moved into the dis-
trict of that other Local Authority shall be moved
to the specified slaughter-house under the direction
and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the
Local Authority out of whose district it is moved;
and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate
slaughter thereof of the animal, and shall forthwith re-
port the fact of the slaughter there to both the Local
Authorities, and to the Clerk of the Council, Veteri-
nary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(viii.) The suspected animal, if not slaughtered as
aforesaid, may be moved, in charge of an Inspector or
other officer of the Local Authority, to some con-
venient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for
such time as the Local Authority think expedient
subject, however, to its being there slaughtered at any
time by or at the request of the owner or person in
charge thereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 15th day of September, 1891.

Henry Bruen.

James Murphy.

* This Order has been revoked so far as it relates to Swine Fever by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1898, page 75.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1891.By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in
Ireland.

WOLSELEY, Genl.

HEDGES BYRNE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the power in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Cattle from the Isle of Man prohibited.

I. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animals (Ireland) Order, Cattle brought from the Isle of Man shall not be landed in Ireland except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1891."

Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle
the 12th day of November, 1891.

Leiston. J. Murphy. D. H. Madden.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1891, No. II.By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.
SETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Landing of Cattle from the Channel Islands.

I. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animals (Ireland) Order, Cattle brought from the Channel Islands shall not be landed in Ireland except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1891, No. II."

Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 9th day of December, 1891.

Ashbourne C. West Ridgway.
D. H. Madden.

PORT OF SLIGO.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of Ireland.

SETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1888," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Sligo shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other places shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. The Order, dated the 3rd day of January, 1888, relating to the port of Sligo, is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of
December, 1891.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete, and containing pens for animals, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, situate at the extreme end of the old Quay at Sligo.

II. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete, and containing sheds and pens for animals, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, occupied by the Sligo Steam Navigation Company, and situate on the old Quay at Sligo, having an entrance from the Quay.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1892.By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1892."

Commencement.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Interpretation.

III. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Animals from Denmark prohibited.

IV. (1). Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought

from the Kingdom of Denmark shall not be landed in Ireland.

(5). The Animals (Ireland) Order shall be read and have effect as if the Kingdom of Denmark were included in the List of Prohibited Countries named in Article 90 of the Order, and were not included in the List of Free Countries named in Article 103 of the Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 10th day of February, 1892.

Wolsey. Hodges Eyre Chatterton.
West Ridgeway. William O'Brien.
James Murphy.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Waterford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other places shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. The Order, dated the 30th day of October, 1888, relating to the port of Waterford, is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 15th day of February, 1892.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the Great Western Railway Company (of England), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Marble-lane, and having an exit at Adelphi Wharf.

II. A yard belonging to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, situated in West Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and an exit at Glen-row road.

III. A yard belonging to the Waterford Steam Ship Company (Limited), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Rose-lane, and having exits at Adelphi Wharf and Marble-lane.

IV. A yard in the occupation of the Waterford and Aberdovey Steam Ship Company, situated in Custom-house Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and exit at Conduit-lane.

V. A yard in the occupation of the Clyde Shipping Company (of Glasgow), situated in Custom-house Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and exit at Keyser-street.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 974.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. When an Inspector, duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Sligo, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.
2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of March, 1892.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of March 1892.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 975.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Limerick, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.
2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of March, 1892.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of March, 1892.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1892—No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

BOUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1891, and

of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1892—No. II."

Commencement.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Interpretation.

III. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Animals from Sweden prohibited.

IV. (1). Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought from the Kingdom of Sweden shall not be landed in Ireland.

(2). The Animals (Ireland) Order shall be read and have effect as if the Kingdom of Sweden were included in the List of Prohibited Countries named in Article 90 of the Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 19th day of December, 1892.

S. Walker, C. Walsley, *Genl.*

THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WALSLEY, *Genl.*

WE, the Lords Justices General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence to take effect on the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety three.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order:—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;

The Act of 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886;

The Acts of 1878 to 1892 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892;

Animals includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1878 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, and mules;

Diseased means anthrax, and diseased animal means an animal affected with anthrax, and suspected animal means an animal suspected of being affected with anthrax;

Carcase means the carcase of an animal, and part of such a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation of Order.

5. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked:

Provided that:—

(a) such revocation shall not affect the past operation of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done thereunder, or affect any licence granted or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order; and

(b) any Regulations made by any Local Authority under the Order hereby revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority, and shall be deemed to have been made under this Order.

Extension of certain Sections of Acts of 1878 and 1886.

6. Heres, stags, and males (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1878) shall be animals, and anthrax (that is to say the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic fever, or splenic apoplexy of animals) shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1878 and the Act of 1886 (namely):

Section thirty of the Act of 1878 (slaughter and compensation);

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders);

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police);

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspection);

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter);

and of all other sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Anthrax.

7.—(1). Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased or suspected animal shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being or having been so diseased or suspected to a constable of the police district wherein the animal so diseased or suspected is or was.

(2). The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

(3). The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the diseased or suspected animal is or was.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of anthrax, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of anthrax, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information

received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1875 to 1892, and any Order made thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Anthrax.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority may if they think fit give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of anthrax, in any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a shed, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with this Order.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder, &c., for Anthrax.

10. Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of any diseased or suspected animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof;
- (b.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of any animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof, in which there is or has been any diseased or suspected animal; and
- (c.) for regulating the removal out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing, that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected animal:

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force; and a Regulation under paragraph (b) of this Article shall operate so long only as any diseased or suspected animal remains in the shed, stable, building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and in case of a shed, stable, building, or other like place until the same has been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with this Order.

Cleaning and Disinfection for Anthrax.

11.—(1.) The Local Authority shall at their own expense cause to be cleaned and disinfected in the mode provided by this Article—

- (a.) all those parts of any shed, stable, building, or other place in which a diseased or suspected animal has been kept or has died or been slaughtered;
- (b.) every utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about any diseased or suspected animal;
- (c.) every van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway.

(2.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such shed, stable, building, or other place, or the part thereof, shall be as follows:

- (i.) All those parts aforesaid of the shed, stable, building, or other place, shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any diseased or suspected animal shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The floor and all other parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place with which the diseased or suspected animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be, as far as practicable, thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash made of freshly-burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of lime-wash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the lime-wash being prepared immediately before use;

(iv.) Except that where any place as aforesaid is not capable of being so cleaned and disinfected it shall be sufficient if such place be cleaned and disinfected as far as practicable.

(3.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, and such van, cart, or other vehicle as aforesaid shall be as follows:

(i.) Each utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, van, cart, or other vehicle shall be thoroughly swept, and all litter, dung, sawdust, or other thing shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) It shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) It shall be washed over with lime-wash made of freshly-burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of lime-wash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the lime-wash being prepared immediately before use.

(4.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from any such shed, stable, building, place, van, cart, or vehicle as aforesaid, shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed or disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Article.

Occupiers and Owners to give facilities for Cleaning, &c.

12. Where the power of causing any place, or any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleaned and disinfected on account of anthrax is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Milk of Diseased or Suspected Cows not to be Removed.

13. Where anthrax exists or has existed in any shed, stable, building, or other place, it shall not be lawful to remove from such shed, stable, building or other place, the milk of any cow which is affected with or is suspected of being affected with anthrax.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about an animal affected with anthrax, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

Slaughter in Anthrax and Compensation.

15.—(1.) A Local Authority may if they think fit cause to be slaughtered any animal affected with anthrax or suspected of being so affected; or any animal being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd or flock, or otherwise in contact with any animal affected with anthrax, or being or having been otherwise exposed to the infection of anthrax.

(2.) The slaughter of animals under this Article shall be conducted in such mode as will as far as possible prevent effusion of blood.

(3.) The Local Authority shall out of union funds pay compensation as follows for any animal slaughtered under this Article—

(a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with anthrax the compensation shall be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected;

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(4.) Provided that if the owner of the animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

18.—(1.) Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority under this Order, the Local Authority shall, within fourteen days after the slaughter, give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them.

(2.) If within six days after the receipt of that notice the owner does not give to the Local Authority or their Inspector a counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1836, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the Arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

17. A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Record of Slaughter.

18. Every Local Authority shall keep, in the form given in the Second Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in that Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly, a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Disposal of Carcasses.

19.—(1.) The carcass of every animal that was at the time when it died or was slaughtered affected

with anthrax shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by License of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a house-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(3.) Before a carcass is removed for burial or destruction under this Article it shall be covered with quicklime. In no case shall the skin of the carcass be cut, nor shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that other Local Authority, or with a License in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant, but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcasses of Animals Buried.

20. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the License of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried.

Weekly Returns as to Anthrax.

21. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds anthrax in his District, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week, until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

22.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

23.—(1.) Every person in charge of any animal being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order a Movement License is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector, or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the License, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall

allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector, or other officer.

Offences.

24.—(1.) If any animal, or any carcass, or any thing, is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement License thereunder, the owner of such animal, carcass, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such animal, carcass, or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order or of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the shed, stable, building, place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the owner of and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall each, according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, allows an animal to stray he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 7th day of January, 1893.

W. M. Johnson. William O'Brien,
MacDermot.

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1886. 16 October.	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1886.

THE GLANDERS OR FARCY (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland,
S. WALKER, C.
WOLSELEY, Genl.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Gladders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893.

(Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence to take effect from and immediately after the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Glanders and Farcy.

4. For the purposes of this Order *gladders* means *gladders*, and includes that form of *gladders* which is commonly known as *farcy*, and *disseas* or *suspected* means *afflicted* with or *suspected* of being *afflicted* with *gladders* (including *farcy*).

Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

The Act of 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886.

The Acts of 1878 to 1892 mean the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892.

Carcass means the carcass of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcass, and the flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, offal, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of horses, asses, or mules.

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about horses, asses, or mules.

Article, except where it is otherwise expressed, means Article of this Order.

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation.

6. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order to the extent described in the said Schedule is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked; provided that such revocation shall not affect the past operation of the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence granted or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extension of certain Sections of Acts of 1878 and 1886.

7. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and *gladders*, including *farcy*, shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1878 and the Act of 1886 (namely):

Section thirty of the Act of 1878 (slaughter and compensation);

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders);

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police);

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-two of the Act of 1878 (detention of vessels);

Section fifty-three of the Act of 1878 (carcasses washed ashore);

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter);

Section eleven of the Act of 1886 (carcasses washed ashore);

and of all other sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Glanders or Farcy.

8. (1.)—Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased horse, ass, or mule, shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being or having been so diseased to a constable of the police district wherein the diseased horse, ass, or mule is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

9. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1893, and any Order made thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.

10.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of disease in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Horses, Asses, or Mules for Glanders or Farcy.

11.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into, in, or out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or for marking any such horse, ass, or mule;
- (b.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into or out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists, of any horse, ass, or mule which has been in the same stable, building, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or which has been, otherwise exposed to the infection of glanders or farcy; and
- (c.) for regulating the taking out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force; and a Regulation under paragraph (b.) of this Article shall operate so long only as any horse, ass, or mule, which is the subject of the Regulation is diseased, remains in the stable, building, field or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the Regulations of the Local Authority as to cleansing and disinfection have been complied with by the owner or occupier of such premises.

(2.) The power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection in Glanders or Farcy.

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule;
- (b.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on land otherwise than on a railway;
- (c.) for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected; and
- (d.) for providing that such places, utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles should be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person, summarily.

(3.) The power to make regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Owners and Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing, &c.

13. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner or occupier thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Prohibition to expose or move Horses, Asses, or Mules, affected with, or suspected of, Glanders or Farcy.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale yard, or other public or private place where horses are commonly exposed for sale;
- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale;
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel;
- (d.) to carry, load, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, except in the cases provided for by Regulation A. of the next following Article, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare;
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on common or unenclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is

so fenced or situated that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with any horse, ass, or mule passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof;

- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on pasture, being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule to stray on a highway or thoroughfare, or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

Proceedings in case of contravention of last preceding Article.

15. (1.)—Where a horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following Regulations (namely):

(Regulation A.—Diseased Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(i.) If the horse, ass, or mule is diseased the Local Authority shall cause it to be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there; and

(Regulation B.—Suspected Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(ii.) If suspected, the horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(iii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(iv.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a Licence of the Inspector to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:

(v.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(vi.) The Licence shall specify the horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard to which the suspected horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard or place.

(vii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(viii.) If the movement is to be into the District of another Local Authority, there must also be a Licence of that other Local Authority induced on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence; which second Licence must be granted before the horse, ass, or mule is moved into the District of that other Local Authority.

(ix.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the

horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(x.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(xi.) If the suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized, moved, and detained, but not slaughtered as aforesaid, proves, while in such isolated place, to be diseased, it shall be dealt with in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions in all respects as if it had been so diseased at the time when it was seized and detained by such Inspector or other officer.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(2.) In case of a diseased horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used, for horses, asses, or mules, that portion of the market or other place where the diseased horse, ass, or mule was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

Expenses.

16. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of the last preceding Article from the owner of the horse, ass, or mule seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner as may be.

Removal of dung or other Things.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased horse, ass, or mule, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situated, granted on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

Slaughter and Compensation in Clanders or Fenny.

18. (1.)—A Local Authority may if they think fit, and when required by the Lord Lieutenant shall, cause to be slaughtered—

- (a.) any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule; and
- (b.) any horse, ass, or mule being or having been in the same field, stable, shed, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased horse, ass, or mule, or being or having been in any way exposed to the infection of disease.

(2.) The Local Authority shall out of Union Funds pay compensation as follows for any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Article—

- (a.) where the horse, ass, or mule slaughtered was diseased the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so diseased; but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed twenty pounds; and
- (b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the horse, ass, or mule immediately before it was slaughtered.

(3.) Provided, that if the owner of the horse, ass, or mule gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the horse, ass, or mule being slaughtered, it shall not

be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that horse, ass, or mule to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

19.—(1.) Where in Ireland a horse, ass, or mule is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority under this Order, the Local Authority shall, within fourteen days after the slaughter, give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them.

(2.) If within six days after the receipt of that notice the owner does not give to the Local Authority or their Inspector a counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(iii.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iv.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

20.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under subsection seven of section thirty of the Act of 1876, or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the horse, ass, or mule an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Record of Slaughter.

21. The provisions of Article 143 (*Record of Slaughter*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order shall apply to the case of any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Order.

Disposal of Carcases.

22.—(1.) The carcase of every horse, ass, or mule that was diseased at the time when it died or was slaughtered shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(1.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth;

(2.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then

be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(3.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(4.) Where under this Article a Local Authority causes a carcase to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so skinned as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcases of Horses, Asses, or Mules, Buried on Account of Glanders or Fury.

23. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any horse, ass, or mule that has been buried on account of being diseased.

Weekly Returns as to Glanders or Fury.

24. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds glanders or fury in his District, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

26.—(1.) Every person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Exemption of Army Department.

27. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

Offences.

28.—(1.) If any horse, ass, or mule, or the carcase of any horse, ass, or mule, is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such horse, ass, or mule, or carcase, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such horse, ass, or mule, or carcase, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a horse, ass, or mule is not marked as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner, consignee, or the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any such mark clipped, painted, or stamped on any horse, ass, or mule, the person doing the same, and

the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which—(as the case may be) the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 7th day of January, 1893.

W. M. Johnson. William O'Brien.
MacDermot.

SCHEDULE.

PARTS OF ORDER REVOKED.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880 31st May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter 9 (Glanders and Farcy), Chapter 9 (Exposure or Movement of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules), Chapter 10 (Removal of Dung or other Things), Chapter 11 (Carcases), and Chapter 86 (Miscellaneous), so far as those Chapters relate to Glanders and Farcy. Article 136 (Weekly Returns), so far as that Article relates to Glanders and Farcy.

THE DUBLIN MARKET AND LAIRS
ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justice and Privy Council in
Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justice-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dublin Market and Lairs Order of 1893."

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market at Prussia-street, in the city of Dublin:

Lair means any place licensed by the Lord Lieutenant as a place of rest for animals which are for shipment to Great Britain, or which are to be or have been exposed in the Metropolitan Market:

Animals means Cattle (that is bulls, cows, steers, heifers, and calves), and sheep and swine:

Veterinary Department means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle:
Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Public Sales.

4. No Public Sale of animals shall be held in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleaning and Disinfection of the Metropolitan Market.

5. (1.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the day before it is again to be used:—

(2.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the Market with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) The same parts of the Market shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts of the Market shall have applied to them a solution of a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department;
- (4.) The scrapings and sweepings of the market, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

REGULATIONS AS TO LAIRS.

Licences.

4. No yard, shed, or other place within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Lairs.

1. (1.) Every lair shall be cleaned and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash in which a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department has been mixed in the proportion of one pint of such disinfectant to four gallons of lime-wash.
- (3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

OFFENCES.

8.—(1.) If a public sale of animals is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(ii.) If a lair is used in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier, or any other person using or causing or directing or permitting the use of such lair, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(iii.) If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order as regards cleaning and disinfection, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in respect of which the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of September, 1893.

JOHN MORLEY. THOMAS A. DICKSON.
C. T. BATHURST.

THE SWINE FEVER (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

HOUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1876 to 1893, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the First day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety three.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Acts of 1878 to 1893 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893:

Swine Fever means the Disease called or known as Typhoid Fever of Swine, Seldier, Purple, Red Disease, Hog Cholera, or Swine Plague:

Infected place (except where it is otherwise expressed) means a place for the time being a place infected with swine fever under this Order:

Carcass means the carcase of a pig, and includes part of such a carcase, and the intestines, meat, bones, skin, offal, or other part of a pig, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

The Privy Council means the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council:

Veterinary Department means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle:

Inspector or other Officer described in this Order as "duly authorized" for any of the purposes of this Order, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant:

Article means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation of Orders.

5. The Orders described in the First Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in the said Schedule, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked, or affect any license or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Notice of Disease.

6. Every person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall with all practicable speed give notice of the pig being so affected or suspected to a Constable of the police district wherein the pig is affected in.

Duty of Police on Notice of Swine Fever.

7. The Constable to whom notice of the fact of a pig being affected with swine fever, or with disease supposed to be swine fever, is given, shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of swine fever, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of swine fever, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1898 and this Order.

(2.) Every such Inspector shall on leaving any premises on which swine fever exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and disinfect his boots.

Declaration of Infected Place.

9.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector that swine fever exists or has within twenty-eight days existed in a sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a Declaration thereof (in the Form A set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), and shall in such Declaration prescribe the limits of the proposed infected place.

(2.) He shall forthwith serve a copy of the Declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that sty, shed, or other place is situate.

(3.) On the service of such copy of the Declaration as aforesaid the sty, shed or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine fever.

(4.) Where an Inspector has made and signed a Declaration under this Article, he may sign and serve or cause to be served a Notice in Writing (in the Form B set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of any land or building which in the judgment of the Inspector is situate within half a mile of the infected place, requiring such occupier to remove all swine on or in such land or building to be detained, and thereupon it shall not be lawful, until such Notice has been withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by an Inspector or until the infected place has been duly declared to be free from disease, for any person to move any swine from or out of such land or building except with a License of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose, and in accordance with the conditions of such License.

(5.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed inform the Privy Council of any Declaration or Notice made or given by him under this Article, and shall send the Declaration and a copy of the Notice to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and shall also send copies of the same to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

(6.) An infected place declared under this Article shall continue to be an infected place until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, to be served on the occupier of the premises.

(7.) The limits of an infected place may at any time be altered by Notice in writing given by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice.

(8.) A slaughter-house or part of a slaughter house in which a pig affected with swine fever or the carcase of such a pig is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Rules for Infected Place.

10.—Rule 1. Swine shall not be moved into or out of an infected place except with a License of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such License.

Rule 2. Litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an infected place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 3. No person (except the person tending the pig) shall, unless with permission in writing of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, enter any sty or place, being part of an infected place, in which a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever is or has recently been kept.

Rule 4. A person tending a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall not tend any other pig except with the permission of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, soiled, or litter that has been in an infected place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a pig

affected with or suspected of swine fever, except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Cleaning and Disinfection.

12.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any sty or other place which has been used for swine while affected with or suspected of swine fever, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such swine, and any wood-work with which such swine have come in contact, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

(2.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of swine fever, cause any van, cart, or other vehicle used for the carrying of swine, and any rope, net, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of swine, on land otherwise than on a railway, to be cleansed and disinfected.

(3.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any dung of swine affected with or suspected of swine fever and any fodder and litter that has been in contact with or used about such swine to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(4.) The owner, occupier, and person in charge of any place, and the owner and person in charge of any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any dung, fodder, or litter to which this Article applies shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the carrying out of the provisions of this Article, and shall comply with any requirement made by any such Inspector or Officer under this Article.

Carcases.

13. The carcase of every pig that has died of swine fever, or of disease suspected to be swine fever, shall be disposed of as follows:—

(1.) The Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the lungs and larynx, the heart, and the whole of the intestines of each such pig to be carefully removed from the carcase and enclosed, in the manner set forth in instructions from the Veterinary Department, in a properly constructed box, with a label attached, containing the following particulars:

- (a.) Name and address of owner of pig;
- (b.) Name of poor law union;
- (c.) Description of pig;
- (d.) Date of death;
- (e.) Place on which the pig was at time of death;

and shall with all practicable speed forward such box addressed—

For Veterinary Department,

Care of Mr. Edward O'Keefe,

Mill-street,
Dublin.

The Inspector shall at the same time report the particulars to

The Clerk of the Council,
Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,

Dublin Castle.

(2.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the skin of each pig to be so slashed as to render it useless.

(3.) He shall then cause the carcases to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(4.) Or, if authorized by Licence from the Lord Lieutenant, the carcases may be destroyed in the

manner following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a bone-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

Digging up.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any pig that has been buried.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

15.—(1.) A Local Authority may with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine within the whole of their district or within any part or parts thereof.

(2.) A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Article to every railway company having a railway station within the district of the Local Authority or within the part of the district to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Kingsway-street, Dublin.

(3.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Article shall be deemed to authorize the movement of swine which are affected with swine fever or the movement of swine—

- (a.) in or into or out of a Cattle-Plague Infected Place; or
- (b.) in or into or out of a Foot-and-mouth Disease Infected Place; or
- (c.) in or into or out of a Swine Fever Infected Place.

(4.) For the purposes of this Order or of any Regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, swine shall not be deemed to be moved within the district of a Local Authority where they are moved through the district by railway from a place outside the district to another place outside the district without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrussed or re-booked within the district.

(5.) Notwithstanding anything in any Regulation made under this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Prohibition of Movement of Swine.

16.—(1.) Where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice—

- (a.) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place so long as any swine to which the Notice applies are detained on or in the same; or
- (d.) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector or other Officer shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by

him under this Article to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (2) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

(3.) Notwithstanding any notice under this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

17. A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of swine in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place or during Transit.

18. Where a pig is found to be affected with swine fever—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition or other place; or
- (b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f.) while being in a field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein swine of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the pig;

then the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Swine).

(1.) An Inspector shall cause to be seized all the swine affected with swine fever, and also all swine being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such places aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The Inspector shall cause all such swine so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(3.) The Inspector shall cause, so far as practicable, all the swine affected with swine fever to be kept separate during such movement and detention from swine not so affected.

(4.) The swine so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Veterinary Department.

(5.) Provided that any pig seized under this Article may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof either at the place where it is seized or detained or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case the pig may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose, and shall be there slaughtered accordingly; and that Licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the pig is to be moved for slaughter, and the period within which such slaughter shall be completed.

(Declaration of Infected Place.)

(6.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a pig affected with swine fever is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place or part of such an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(7.) In case of a pig being found to be affected with swine fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of any such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for swine that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased pig was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(8.) The Inspector acting under this Article shall forthwith report to—

(a.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and

(b.) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(9.) The expenses of the execution of the provisions of this Article may be recovered from the owner of the swine seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Swine.

19.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) to expose a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where swine are commonly exposed for sale; or

(b.) to place a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where swine are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

(c.) to send or carry or cause to be sent or carried a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or caused to be carried, led, or driven, a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a highway or thoroughfare; or

(e.) to place or keep a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that swine therein cannot in any manner come in contact with swine passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f.) to graze a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on pasture being on the side of a highway; or

(g.) to allow a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to Article 10 and to the provisions of the last preceding Article

providing for or directing the movement of swine affected with swine fever in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of this last preceding Article shall apply in the case of any pig exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything in this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Food and Water during Detention.

20. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining a pig under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the pig, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Granting of Movement Licences.

21.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant Licences under this Order, or a Local Authority, may, if he or they think fit, withhold a Licence in any case where the movement of the swine or things proposed to be moved would be in his or their judgment inexpedient or improper.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the pig to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the pig or exposing the pig for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the Auctioneer or other person conducting the public or private sale at which the pig is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the pig is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

22. (1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the swine were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

23.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Privy Council, or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Inspector, or other Officer or Constable.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authorities.

24. (1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Notice served or Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and directs the rescission thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

25. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector or other Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, respectively.

Marking or Branding of Swine.

26. Any swine liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1893, may be marked or branded in such manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized; and the owner or person in charge of such swine shall give all reasonable facilities to the said Inspector for the purpose of this Article.

Saving for Inspectors and other Officers.

27. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to effect the action of an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, in dealing with outbreaks of swine fever, and this Order shall not apply to or interfere with the movement of swine or carcasses or the burial or destruction of carcasses moved or buried or destroyed under the direction or in charge of such Inspector or Officer.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.

28. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district swine fever he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department for the purpose, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Documents and Forms.

29. Every Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspector and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Offences.

30. (1.) If a sale of swine is held in contravention of any Regulations made under the provisions of this Order, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each pig exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any pig, such unmentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each accord-

ing to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If an owner or person in charge of swine being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station, as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a pig is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, a carcass of a pig is removed or is not buried, or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it

is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(7.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, obliterates, or removes, or attempts to take out, efface, obliterate, or remove, any mark on any swine marked in pursuance of the provisions of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, or counterfeits any such mark, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the swine, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(8.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of a Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, allows a pig to stray he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 26th day of October, 1893.

S. WALKER, C.

MACDONNELL, A. G.

G. T. REDINGTON.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Orders and Parts of Orders Revoked.

Date.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Revocation.
31st May, 1896,	The Animals (Ireland) Order, ...	The whole of Chapter 7 (Swine Fever); Chapter 8 (Pseudo-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine Fever found in a Market Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like Place, or during Transit); Chapter 9 (Movement or Exposure of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules); Chapter 10 (Removal of Dung or other Things); Chapter 11 (Carcasses); Chapter 12 (Slaughter Houses); Chapter 13 (Regulation by Local Authorities of Markets, Fairs, and other Places, and Articles 135 and 136, so far as those Chapters and Articles relate to Swine Fever.
29th July, 1885,	The Swine Fever Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1885.	The whole Order.
15th Sept., 1891,	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1891.	The whole Order, so far as it relates to Swine Fever.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form A.

FORM A.

(Art. 9 (1).)

Declaration of Disease and of Infected Place.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To J.D. of
I, A.B., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the poor law union of , hereby declare that I have this day found swine fever to exist [or within twenty-eight days to have existed] in the following place (that is to say) [here insert the limits of the infected place].

And I hereby give you Notice as the occupier of the said premises that in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council under which this Declaration is made the aforesaid place is a place infected with swine fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Dated this day of 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to inform the Privy Council of this Declaration, and is to send the Declaration to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle. The Inspector is also to send copies to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

FORM B.

(Art 9 (4).)

Notice of Declaration of Disease and of Infected Place to Occupiers of Lands and Buildings within half a mile of Infected Place.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To E.F. of
I, A.B., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the poor law union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this Notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and I hereby require you as the occupier of the following lands or buildings (that is to say) [here describe the lands or buildings in which this Notice refers] being in my judgment within half a mile of the infected place referred to in the Declaration, to cause all swine on or in the aforesaid lands and buildings to be detained, and I hereby give you notice that it is not lawful (until this Notice has been withdrawn by a further Notice in writing signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or until the aforesaid infected place has been duly declared to be free from disease) for any person to move any swine from or out of the said lands or buildings except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence.

Dated this day of 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to inform the Privy Council of this Notice, and is to send copies thereof to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; (2) to the Local Authority, and (3) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

Declaration in Form A and the following paragraph to be printed as Indorsement on Form B.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued provides that if a pig is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person carrying, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, are liable under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts to fine and imprisonment.

FORM C.

(Art 9. (4).)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form B) to Occupiers within half a mile of Infected Place.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To E.F. of
I, A.B., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby withdraw, as from this day of 18 , the Notice signed by and served upon you on the day of 18 , requiring the swine referred to in that Notice to be detained as therein set forth.

Dated this day of 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice of Withdrawal, to (1), the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; (2), to the Local Authority; and (3), to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

FORM D.

(Art 15.)

Notice to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Swine.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To J.K. of
I, G.H., of , being duly authorized to give this Notice, hereby require the following swine, namely to be detained in [here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the swine are to be detained] and in consequence of this Notice the following provisions of the Order in Council under which this Notice is issued apply to such swine (that is to say) :—where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn—

- (a.) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or

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(a.) To move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place so long as any swine to which the Notice applies are detained on or in the same; or

(d.) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector or other Officer giving this Notice is to send copies of this Notice to, (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; and (2) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a pig is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the

occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, are liable under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts to fine and imprisonment.

Form E.

(Art 18.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Swine.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1876 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To J.E.

I hereby inform you that the Notice signed by and served upon you on the day of 18 , prohibiting movement of the swine referred to in that Notice is hereby withdrawn and will cease to operate from and after the date hereof.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector or other Officer giving this Notice is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to, (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; and (2) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

II.—CIRCULARS.

No. 1/1893.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
3rd January, 1893.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will be so good as to furnish me, for His Excellency's information, with a Return in the enclosed Form, showing the particulars indicated by the headings of the several columns in the Form.

The period in respect of which the information is required is for the year ended the 31st of December, 1892.

All sums actually paid from the 1st January to the

31st December, 1892, should be entered, except the amount of any assessments made by Bealed Order of the Local Government Board for the purposes of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

The amount realized by the Sale of Carcasses of slaughtered Animals should not be included in Column 1.

I am to request that the Return may be completed and forwarded to me with the least possible delay.

The Form is sent in duplicate in order that you may retain a copy of the Return.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

To the Clerk W. S. B. KATE.
of each Union.

No. 1/1893.

Union of _____

RETURN showing the Expenditure of the Local Authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1874 to 1893, and the Orders in Council passed thereunder, during the Year ended the 31st December, 1892.

1. Net Amount of Compensation paid to the Owners of Swine Slaughtered under the Acts. (See Note A.)						2. Salaries and Allowances of Officers.			3. Other Expenses. (See Note B.)			4. Total.		
Slaughtered Swine.			Swine Slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.			Total.								
£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.

NOTE A.—The sum received by the sale of carcasses is not to be included. NOTE B.—Assessments made by Bealed Order of Local Government Board for purposes of the General Cattle Diseases Fund are not to be included.

Signature, _____, Clerk of the _____ Union.

Date, _____

No. 2/1893.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
2nd January, 1893.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will be so good as to furnish me, for His Excellency's information, with a Return in the enclosed Form, showing the particulars indicated by the headings of the several columns in the Form.

The period in respect of which the information is required is for the year ended the 31st of December, 1892.

All sums actually paid from the 1st January, to the 31st December, 1892, should be entered.

I am to request that the Return may be completed and forwarded to me with the least possible delay.

The Form is sent in duplicate in order that you may retain a copy of the Return.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. R. KAYE.

To the Executive Sanitary Officer
of each Urban Sanitary Authority.

No. 2/1893.

Urban Sanitary Authority of _____

Returns showing the Expenditure of the Urban Sanitary Authority under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, in the execution of Orders made under section 54 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, as amended by section 9 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, during the year ended 31st December, 1892.

1. Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	2. Other Expenses.	3. Total.

Signature, _____

Executive Sanitary Officer of the
Urban Sanitary District.

Date, _____

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
12th January, 1893.

ORDERS RELATING TO ANTHRAX AND GLANDERS.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit for the information and guidance of the Board of Guardians as the Local Authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to 1892, the accompanying copies of the Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1893, and of the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893, made respectively on the 7th instant.

The provisions in previous Orders dealing with these diseases have been revised, and all the Regulations relating to Anthrax and to Glanders or Farcy are now embodied in the enclosed Orders.

The definition of animals has been extended in the Anthrax Order (Article 6), so as to include Horses,

Asses, and Mules; and Inspectors of Local Authorities are now required (Article 7) to give information of the receipt by them of any notices of the occurrence of Anthrax to the District Medical Officer of Health. Additional Regulations as to cleansing and disinfection are also contained in each Order.

The most important of the new provisions are those which empower Local Authorities to cause the slaughter, if they think fit, of animals affected with or suspected of Anthrax or Glanders or Farcy, or of animals in any way exposed to the infection of those diseases, and to pay compensation out of Union Funds for animals so slaughtered.

The Local Inspectors should make themselves duly acquainted with the provisions of the Order.

The Forms hitherto used by them for making Returns of disease to the Local Authorities and to this Department, can still be used for that purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. R. KAYE.

The Clerk
of each Union.

No. 3,508/1893.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
11th October, 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Justices to forward to you herewith for the information of your Local Authority, a Copy of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict., c. 43), which will come into force on the 1st November next.

The Act confers special powers on the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland, in relation to the slaughter of swine, and to the payment of compensation in cases in which, in the opinion of the Central Authority, slaughter is desirable for the purpose of stamping out swine fever.

It will, however, still be the duty of the local authorities to obtain and receive information with regard to the existence of the disease, and to secure the isolation of diseased animals.

An Order in Council with regard to swine fever will, in a short time, be issued, and a further communication then addressed to you on the subject.

Their Excellencies, however, think it may be useful to at once bring the matter under the notice of your Local Authority, as the efficient working of the provisions of the Act will largely depend upon the support given to the Central Authority by the Local Authorities and their Officers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. R. KAYE.

The Clerk
of each Union.

No. 3,508/1893.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
27th October, 1893.

THE SWINE FEVER (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

Sir,

With reference to my Circular Letter of the 11th instant (No. 3,508/1893), I am directed by the
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Lord Lieutenant to transmit, for the information and guidance of your Local Authority, the enclosed copies of an Order in Council for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893.

Article 6 prescribes the mode in which the existence, or suspected existence, of swine fever is to be reported. It is important that owners of swine generally should be made acquainted with the obligations imposed upon them under this Article, and I am to suggest that the Local Authority should publish Notices throughout their Union, advising owners of their duties in this respect.

Articles 8 and 9 prescribe the course which is to be forthwith adopted by the Inspectors of a Local Authority on receipt of information as to the existence, or supposed existence, of the disease. The decision of the Inspectors as to the limits of the infected places should be arrived at after due inquiry as to the number and location of the swine on the premises. It will be observed that swine fever infected places, in future, only be declared free from disease by the Central Authority.

Article 10 contains Rules applicable to swine fever infected places, which it is important should be rigidly enforced.

Article 16 gives power to Inspectors, or other Officers duly authorized for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, to prohibit the movement of any swine from any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place. This power may be usefully employed in cases where there is reason to suppose that any pig has recently been in contact with disease or in any way exposed to infection.

Article 19 imposes upon Local Authorities the duty of providing their Inspectors with the forms referred to in the Second Schedule of the Order.

I am also to observe that, although the power to slaughter and pay compensation will, for the future, be exercisable by the Veterinary Department, Local Authorities will continue responsible for the execution of many important duties in connection with the extermination of the disease. The success of the new Act must therefore depend very much upon the co-operation of these Authorities and their officers, and His Excellency trusts that, as in the case of Pleuro-Pneumonia, the Department will receive that full support and assistance, without which it is impossible to hope that the disease will be stamped out within a reasonable period.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Clerk of each Union,

CIRCULAR RELATIVE TO CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VESSELS CARRYING SWINE ON INLAND WATERS.

Veterinary Department,

Privy Council Office,

Dublin Castle,

28th November, 1893.

3,384/93.

SWINE FEVER.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state that, in virtue of the powers conferred under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, special steps are now being taken by the Veterinary Department for stamping out Swine Fever in Ireland.

This disease, it may be stated, is of a very infectious character, which admits of its being readily dis-

seminated through the medium of vessels, vehicles, &c., in which an infected pig may have been carried, or with which it may have come in contact while in transit.

It will accordingly be understood that the thorough cleansing and disinfection on all occasions of vessels, &c., used for, or in connection with, the conveyance of Swine cannot fail to have an important bearing on the efficacy of the measures which are now being adopted.

It is very desirable in the interests of the pig trade generally that Swine Fever should be eradicated as soon as possible, and His Excellency trusts, therefore, that your Company will afford the Department their co-operation in the matter by directing that special attention be paid to the process of cleansing and disinfection, whenever Swine are carried on boats or vessels owned by them, or under their control, on any of the canals, rivers, or inland navigations in Ireland.

For your convenience, an extract from the Animals (Ireland) Order prescribing the mode in which the process of cleansing and disinfection is required to be carried out in all such cases is attached.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

EXTRACT FROM THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER. DISINFECTION.

CHAPTER 14.—WATER TRAFFIC.

Vessels.

60.—(1) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (2) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and scrubbed; then
- (3) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (4) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash; except that
- (5) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.

(6) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(7) Except that in the case of a ferry boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

61. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been applied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

62. (1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:—

- (2) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and scrubbed and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (3) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (4) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CIRCULAR TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,

28th November, 1893.

No. 4,004/93.

SWINE FEVER.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state that, in virtue of the powers conferred under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, special steps are now being taken by the Veterinary Department for stamping out Swine Fever in Ireland.

This disease, it may be stated, is of a very infectious character, which admits of its being readily disseminated through the medium of vessels, vehicles, &c., in which an infected pig may have been carried, or with which it may have come in contact while in transit.

It will accordingly be understood that the thorough cleansing and disinfection on all occasions of trucks, pens, &c., used for, or in connection with, the transit of Swine by railway cannot fail to have an important bearing on the efficacy of the measures which are now being adopted.

It is very desirable in the interests of the pig trade generally that Swine Fever should be eradicated as soon as possible, and His Excellency trusts, therefore, that your Company will afford the Department their co-operation in the matter by directing that special attention be paid to the process of cleansing and disinfection, whenever Swine are carried on any of the lines owned or worked by them.

For your convenience, an extract from the Animals (Ireland) Order prescribing the mode in which the process of cleansing and disinfection is required to be carried out in all such cases is attached.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
W. S. R. KAYE.

The Secretary,
each Railway Company.

EXTRACT FROM THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.
DISINFECTION—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Trucks.

67.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and

before any other animal or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be swept and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, manure, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, manure, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be swept and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be swept and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, manure, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, manure, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

TABLE 1.—Return of Expenditure under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, during each successive year from the date of the commencement of the Act, viz.—1st September, 1890.

YEAR ENDED	Compensation paid to Owners of Slaughtered Cattle.	Salaries.	Deployment of Expenses under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter Order of 1890.	Travelling.	Miscellaneous and Incidental Expenses.	Gross Expenditure.	Defect Amount realised by sale of Carcasses.	Net Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31st August, 1891.	44,980 12 8	3,124 15 7	13,298 12 6	685 14 6	947 1 2	67,145 15 3	23,961 15 3	43,184 0 0
31st August, 1892.	65,561 15 0	4,181 16 6	—	1,051 7 3	1,518 22 2	80,994 5 10	27,115 14 3	53,879 0 7
31st August, 1893.	8,495 04 8	6,701 5 0	—	1,651 25 4	966 3 11	15,779 12 3	6,186 15 1	9,593 17 2
Total.	118,936 36 8	13,907 17 1	13,298 12 6	3,387 14 3	3,427 27 3	117,555 15 7	57,262 15 7	60,293 0 0

TABLE 2.—Return of Expenditure under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1890, during the third year in which the Act was in operation, viz., from 1st September, 1892, to 31st August, 1893; inclusive, showing the several Unions in which Compensation was paid for Cattle slaughtered, and the Amount so paid in each, &c.

I.—COMPENSATION PAID TO OWNERS OF SLAUGHTERED CATTLE.

UNION.	Amount paid.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Astoria.	35 9 0	
Asnagh.	12 0 0	
Ady.	229 10 0	
Baldoborough.	10 0 0	
Baldoborough.	426 0 0	
Baldoborough.	22 10 0	
Baldoborough.	20 0 0	
Baldoborough.	18 0 0	
Baldoborough.	5 0 0	
Baldoborough.	23 9 0	
Baldoborough.	7 0 0	
Baldoborough.	14 0 0	
Baldoborough.	16 0 0	
Baldoborough.	20 10 0	
Baldoborough.	23 10 0	
Baldoborough.	9 0 0	
Baldoborough.	5 0 0	
Baldoborough.	25 0 0	
Baldoborough.	1,381 0 0	
Baldoborough.	2,500 10 0	
Baldoborough.	21 0 0	
Baldoborough.	41 0 0	
Baldoborough.	29 0 0	
Baldoborough.	9 0 0	
Baldoborough.	7 0 0	
Baldoborough.	55 15 0	
Baldoborough.	82 10 0	
Baldoborough.	69 10 0	
Baldoborough.	5 10 0	
Baldoborough.	279 0 0	
Baldoborough.	6 10 0	
Baldoborough.	20 0 0	
Baldoborough.	10 0 0	
Baldoborough.	14 0 0	
Baldoborough.	2,614 0 0	
Baldoborough.	6 0 0	
Baldoborough.	48 10 0	
Baldoborough.	30 0 0	
Baldoborough.	8 10 0	
Baldoborough.	585 0 0	
Baldoborough.	11 0 0	
Baldoborough.	7 0 0	
Baldoborough.	150 0 0	
Baldoborough.	22 0 0	
Baldoborough.	4 0 0	
Baldoborough.	6 0 0	
Baldoborough.	25 0 0	
Baldoborough.	95 0 0	
Baldoborough.	15 0 0	
Baldoborough.	7 0 0	
Baldoborough.	13 0 0	
II.—BALANCE.		8,416 14 0
III.—TRAVELLING.		5,791 8 0
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		1,581 12 4
		991 8 11
Gross Expenditure.		16,779 13 8
Defect Amount Realised by Sale of Carcasses.		8,186 15 1
Net Expenditure.		8,593 18 7

TABLE 3.—Return of Expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st December, 1893, in the execution of the Acts of Parliament conferring special powers for dealing with Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle and Swine-Fever in Swine, viz.:—The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890; The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1892; and The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893.

I.—COMPENSATION PAID TO OWNERS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

UNION.	Amount paid for Cattle slaughtered as suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Amount paid for Swine slaughtered on account of Swine-Fever.	Total compensation paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbeyleix, " " "	—	1 3 0	1 3 0
Astrib, " " "	88 10 0	2 0 0	90 10 0
Ardes, " " "	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
Armagh, " " "	48 0 0	186 0 0	234 0 0
Atkins, " " "	—	220 8 6	220 8 6
Atky, " " "	48 10 0	74 10 0	122 10 0
Bulkeborough, " " "	10 0 0	41 10 0	51 10 0
Ballas, " " "	—	249 10 0	249 10 0
Ballerobee, " " "	—	40 8 0	40 8 0
Ballymena, " " "	—	4 8 0	4 8 0
Ballyvaughan, " " "	4 10 0	—	4 10 0
Belturbet, " " "	85 10 0	100 1 6	185 11 6
Bessborough, " " "	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
Bendra, " " "	—	1 12 6	1 12 6
Bewsey, " " "	—	0 14 0	0 14 0
Belfast, " " "	13 0 0	—	13 0 0
Belfast, " " "	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
Carlton, " " "	81 0 0	—	81 0 0
Carickmacross, " " "	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
Carish-on-Salt, " " "	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
Cashel, " " "	—	243 10 0	243 10 0
Castbar, " " "	0 0 0	—	0 0 0
Castleblayney, " " "	11 0 0	—	11 0 0
Castlemore, " " "	14 0 0	—	14 0 0
Cerna, " " "	16 0 0	—	16 0 0
Coffbridge, " " "	87 10 0	—	87 10 0
Clarnamork, " " "	—	18 0 0	18 0 0
Cortall, " " "	—	6 0 0	6 0 0
Cork, " " "	—	1 8 0	1 8 0
Cross, " " "	88 10 0	217 17 6	305 7 6
Donagel, " " "	—	6 17 8	6 17 8
Doughada, " " "	48 10 0	—	48 10 0
Droghda, North, " " "	488 10 0	118 15 0	606 5 0
Droghda, South, " " "	142 0 0	154 5 6	296 5 6
Dunbarrow, " " "	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
Evela, " " "	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
Eastmurry, " " "	—	48 12 8	48 12 8
Eastlymore, " " "	—	1 8 0	1 8 0
Fenny, " " "	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
Galway, " " "	—	6 10 0	6 10 0
Glennamaddy, " " "	—	18 1 0	18 1 0
Gow, " " "	18 10 0	—	18 10 0
Grange, " " "	16 0 0	—	16 0 0
Kilberry, " " "	20 10 0	4 17 8	24 7 8
Kilala, " " "	—	38 18 8	38 18 8

TABLE 2.—Return of Expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st December, 1903, in the execution of the Acts of Parliament conferring special powers for dealing with Pleuro-pneumonia in Cattle and Swine-Fever in Swine, &c.—continued.

L—COMPENSATION PAID TO OWNERS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED—continued.

UNION.	Amount paid for Cattle slaughtered on account of Pleuro-pneumonia.	Amount paid for Swine slaughtered on account of Swine-Fever.	Total compensation paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kilnsey,	—	1 15 9	1 15 9
Kilnablock,	41 0 0	1 15 9	42 15 9
Kilrush,	—	9 0 6	9 0 6
Lane,	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
Lisrick,	373 0 4	—	373 0 4
Lissem,	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
Lisnaveel,	67 0 0	7 15 6	74 15 6
Londonderry,	19 0 0	—	19 0 0
Lurgan,	10 0 0	74 11 0	84 11 0
Manamagoney,	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
Miltinstown,	78 0 0	0 17 6	78 17 6
Mountadick,	173 0 0	0 17 6	173 17 6
Mulling,	—	8 15 0	8 15 0
Nass,	5 0 0	13 15 0	18 15 0
Nesim,	30 0 0	1 17 6	31 17 6
New Ross,	6 10 0	7 5 0	13 15 0
Oldcastle,	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
Oughtonard,	—	70 15 0	70 15 0
Pathdown,	—	80 14 0	80 14 0
Redbank,	91 0 0	4 1 0	95 1 0
Ressenden,	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
Strelanstown,	—	2 10 0	2 10 0
Thomastown,	4 0 0	0 17 6	4 17 6
Tipperary,	99 0 0	1 5 0	100 5 0
Trillick,	—	6 0 0	6 0 0
Tulla,	—	13 15 0	13 15 0
Tullamore,	61 0 0	5 0 0	66 0 0
Uringford,	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
Waterford,	16 0 0	—	16 0 0
Youghal,	18 0 0	—	18 0 0
	2,232 8 0	2,147 10 8	4,380 4 8
HL—SALARIES,			5,213 18 11
HL—TRAVELLING,			1,738 15 6
IV—MISCELLANEOUS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES,			678 18 11
Gross Expenditure,			11,018 13 7
Defect Salvage on Carcasses, {Cattle, 4336 4 0 {Swine, 4030 13 8			906 17 8
Net Expenditure,			11,068 18 1

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, and the Orders in Council passed thereunder, during the Year 1893.

COUNTY.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.										Amount in pence during the year in the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.						Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
	Disseminated Animals.	Animals Slaughtered on having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.								
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. ARMAGH.											
Antrim,	—	—	—	50 0 0	0 6 7	50 6 7	33 6 7	33 6 7	33 6 7	33 6 7	33 6 7
Ballycastle,	—	—	—	4 0 0	2 4 0	6 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
Ballymena,	—	—	—	20 0 0	3 3 10	23 3 10	23 3 10	23 3 10	23 3 10	23 3 10	23 3 10
Ballymoney,	—	—	—	15 0 0	4 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0
Belfast,	—	—	—	207 3 0	23 17 7	230 5 7	230 5 7	230 5 7	230 5 7	230 5 7	230 5 7
Larne,	—	—	—	43 17 6	—	43 17 6	43 17 6	43 17 6	43 17 6	43 17 6	43 17 6
Lisburn,	—	—	—	40 18 3	10 9 10	51 6 1	51 6 1	51 6 1	51 6 1	51 6 1	51 6 1
Co. ANTRIM.											
Armagh,	—	—	—	80 0 0	3 0 0	83 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0
Lurgan,	—	—	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0
Co. CAVAN.											
Bellabrough,	—	—	—	23 15 6	—	23 15 6	23 15 6	23 15 6	23 15 6	23 15 6	23 15 6
Berrubry,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Cavan,	—	—	—	48 0 0	0 12 0	48 12 0	48 12 0	48 12 0	48 12 0	48 12 0	48 12 0
Creeskill,	—	—	—	46 0 0	—	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0
Co. DOWN.											
Ballykannon,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Deseg,	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Dunloughry,	—	—	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Glenties,	—	—	—	17 15 4	—	17 15 4	17 15 4	17 15 4	17 15 4	17 15 4	17 15 4
Inishowen,	—	—	—	18 10 0	0 10 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0
Letterkenny,	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Milford,	—	—	—	40 0 0	1 18 6	41 18 6	41 18 6	41 18 6	41 18 6	41 18 6	41 18 6
Stranorlar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. DUBLIN.											
Buckridge,	—	—	—	65 15 0	4 6 4	70 1 4	70 1 4	70 1 4	70 1 4	70 1 4	70 1 4
Downpatrick,	—	—	—	100 0 0	1 4 0	101 4 0	101 4 0	101 4 0	101 4 0	101 4 0	101 4 0
Killeshel,	—	—	—	40 0 0	1 1 6	41 1 6	41 1 6	41 1 6	41 1 6	41 1 6	41 1 6
Perry,	—	—	—	22 0 0	—	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Stewards,	7 0 0	48 10 0	55 10 0	41 10 0	24 3 0	65 13 0	65 13 0	65 13 0	65 13 0	65 13 0	65 13 0
Co. FERMANAGH.											
Enniskillen,	—	—	—	24 1 0	2 14 6	26 15 6	26 15 6	26 15 6	26 15 6	26 15 6	26 15 6
Enniscorthy,	—	—	—	34 7 6	—	34 7 6	34 7 6	34 7 6	34 7 6	34 7 6	34 7 6
Lisnakea,	—	—	—	28 7 6	2 0 0	30 7 6	30 7 6	30 7 6	30 7 6	30 7 6	30 7 6
Co. LONGFORD.											
Colmash,	—	—	—	30 5 0	4 4 6	34 9 6	34 9 6	34 9 6	34 9 6	34 9 6	34 9 6
Lancaster,	—	—	—	26 14 0	—	26 14 0	26 14 0	26 14 0	26 14 0	26 14 0	26 14 0
Londonderry,	—	—	—	87 9 0	16 2 0	103 11 0	103 11 0	103 11 0	103 11 0	103 11 0	103 11 0
Magherafelt,	—	—	—	28 4 8	0 10 0	28 14 8	28 14 8	28 14 8	28 14 8	28 14 8	28 14 8
Co. MONAGHAN.											
Curricumore,	—	—	—	22 8 2	3 1 6	25 9 8	25 9 8	25 9 8	25 9 8	25 9 8	25 9 8
Carricklaghney,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Clonsilla,	—	—	—	24 12 6	—	24 12 6	24 12 6	24 12 6	24 12 6	24 12 6	24 12 6
Meagham,	—	—	—	17 10 0	—	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0
Co. TYRONE.											
Castlederg,	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Glasgow,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Greystown,	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Dungannon,	1 17 6	—	1 17 6	24 4 0	—	24 4 0	24 4 0	24 4 0	24 4 0	24 4 0	24 4 0
Omagh,	—	—	—	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
Shanahan,	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
TOTAL, ULSTER.	8 17 6	48 10 0	57 7 6	1,844 7 4	119 14 8	2,021 9 8	2,021 9 8	2,021 9 8	2,021 9 8	2,021 9 8	2,021 9 8

(a) Payment for Animals slaughtered in connection with an outbreak of Anthrax.

(b) Payment for Disseminated Anthrax slaughtered.

* In every instance the amounts entered in this column include some credit to Local Authorities, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in providing paths.

M.

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1893—continued.

COUNTY.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.												Amount paid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.*		
	Compendium to Census of Animals Slaughtered.						Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.						
	Slaughtered Animals.		Animals slaughtered or being kept in quarters with diseased cases.		Total.										
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.															
Co. CLARE.															
Ballyvaughan,	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	—	—	—	10	0	0
Corofin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	18	11	—	—	—	12	18	11
Ennis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	12	0	—	—	—	16	12	0
Ennistymon,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	0	2	10	0	10	10	0
Killybegs,	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0	—	—	—	10	0	0
Kilrush,	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	0	0	—	—	—	25	0	0
Scorrib,	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0	—	—	—	40	0	0
Tulla,	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	0	0	—	—	—	15	0	0
Co. COCK.															
Bandon,	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	0	0	—	—	—	45	0	0
Bantry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	0	0	0	5	9	20	5	9
Castletown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	7	—	—	—	11	12	7
Clonakilty,	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	6	4	16	3	0	63	9	4
Cork,	169	10	0	—	—	(0)	171	2	2	0	16	0	354	17	2
Durrow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	0	—	—	—	3	0	0
Ferney,	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	10	0	0	4	6	57	14	6
Kestock,	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	0	0	4	10	6	67	10	6
Kinsale,	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	12	0	72	11	6	105	3	6
Macroom,	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	0	0	—	—	—	30	0	0
Malinbeg,	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	13	4	—	—	—	26	13	4
Midleton,	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	12	0	38	4	11	100	16	11
Millstreet,	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0	—	—	—	12	0	0
Altoncherry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	3	0	0	6	3	69	9	3
Skibbereen,	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	12	0	—	—	—	25	12	0
Skull,	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	0	0	—	—	—	20	0	0
Youghal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	0	0	3	15	6	118	15	6
Co. KERRY.															
Caherclee,	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	0	0	2	19	0	152	19	0
Dingle,	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	1	0	2	10	0	78	11	0
Kerrybeg,	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0	0	—	—	—	16	0	0
Killarney,	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	10	6	—	—	—	74	10	6
Listowel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	9	0	0	15	0	82	9	0
Trillick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	0	0	1	0	2	106	0	2
Co. LIMERICK.															
Croom,	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	0	0	0	9	0	145	9	0
Kilmallock,	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	0	0	12	13	0	152	13	0
Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	0	0	—	—	—	57	0	0
Newcastle West,	13	16	6	—	—	—	60	0	0	—	—	—	73	16	6
Rathfriland,	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	11	6	—	—	—	163	11	6
Co. TIPPERARY.															
Borrisokane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	0	0	0	13	6	30	13	6
Carraig-on-Smy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	0	0	—	—	—	22	0	0
Cashel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	0	0	—	—	—	60	0	0
Claydon,	14	10	0	—	—	(0)	70	0	0	0	12	0	82	2	0
Clonmel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	0	0	—	—	—	54	0	0
Enniscorthy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	0	0	—	—	—	70	0	0
Rooskey,	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	13	6	4	11	0	51	4	6
Thurles,	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	0	0	—	—	—	30	0	0
Tipperrary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	0	0	—	—	—	72	0	0
Co. WATERFORD.															
Dungarvan,	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	0	0	4	8	0	114	8	0
Kilnashinna,	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	0	0	2	17	0	67	17	0
Lisnane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	10	0	1	12	6	81	9	6
Waterford,	14	5	2	—	—	(0)	170	0	0	3	2	6	187	15	2
TOTAL, MUNSTER.	223	7	3	—	—	—	223	7	3	3,093	10	0	178	6	2

(a) Payment for Borneo (England) in connection with an outbreak of Anthrax.

(b) Payment for Borneo (England) in connection with an outbreak of Anthrax.

(c) Payment for Borneo (England) in connection with an outbreak of Anthrax.

* In many instances the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in providing yards.

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1893—continued.

UNION.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.								Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Public.							
	Contribution to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.										
	Dressed Animals.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.													
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Co. CARLOW.																
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0	16	10	11	106	10	11	
Co. DUBLIN.																
Balrothery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	19	0	13	11	1	175	30	1	
Dublin, North,	—	—	—	—	—	—	344	10	0	13	0	6	350	10	6	
Dublin, South,	—	—	—	—	—	—	555	15	0	22	17	8	678	12	8	
Rathdown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	388	11	0	41	5	6	429	16	3	
Co. KILDARE.																
Athy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	0	0	4	13	2	121	13	2	
Cobridge,	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	0	0	1	0	0	115	0	0	
Nass,	3	17	6	—	—	(a) 3 17 6	31	10	2	0	4	7	35	19	10	
Co. KILKENNY.																
Coleen,	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	0	0	—	—	—	42	0	0	
Cummcaw,	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	0	—	—	—	10	15	0	
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	10	0	7	16	6	72	6	6	
Thomastown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	0	0	0	5	2	85	5	2	
Ullingford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	0	0	3	0	10	63	0	10	
King's Co.																
Edmundry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	5	0	0	12	0	58	17	0	
Fernstown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	0	0	—	—	—	70	0	0	
Tullamore,	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	17	4	2	2	0	109	19	4	
Co. LONGFORD.																
Ballymahon,	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	0	0	—	—	—	70	0	0	
Granard,	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	0	0	31	16	6	86	16	6	
Longford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	10	0	0	8	6	47	18	6	
Co. LOUTH.																
Ardee,	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0	—	—	—	40	0	0	
Drogheda,	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	0	0	7	5	6	121	5	6	
Dundalk,	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	0	0	10	12	4	34	12	4	
Co. MEATH.																
Droghda,	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	4	0	—	—	—	103	4	0	
Kells,	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	17	4	2	9	8	95	7	2	
Navan,	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	0	0	—	—	—	82	0	0	
Oldcastle,	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	0	0	—	—	—	37	0	0	
Trim,	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	4	0	—	—	—	88	4	0	
Queen's Co.																
Abbeyleix,	8	14	6	—	—	(a) 8 14 6	34	0	0	1	15	6	34	10	0	
Marlborough,	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	13	7	2	16	3	45	15	10	
Co. WESTMEATH.																
Athlone,	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	15	7	—	—	—	31	15	7	
Delvin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	0	0	—	—	—	32	0	0	
Millingar,	2	0	0	—	—	(a) 2 0 0	132	18	10	—	—	—	134	18	10	
Co. WICK.																
Enniscorthy,	—	—	—	418	10	0	343	10	0	32	0	0	399	4	6	
Geary,	27	17	6	13	3	0	(a) 41 0 6	134	12	6	0	13	0	176	6	0
New Ross,	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	20	6	10	0	0	132	10	6	
Wexford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	0	0	2	5	6	62	5	6	
Co. WICKLOW.																
Balderson,	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	2	4	0	12	6	74	15	2	
Bedford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	0	0	4	6	0	49	6	0	
St. David's,	7	16	0	—	—	(a) 7 16 0	45	0	0	1	3	5	46	19	5	
TOTAL, LEINSTER.	50	5	6	421	13	0	481	16	6	4,125	1	7	4,886	14	10	

(a) Payments for animals slaughtered as a result of being diseased.

(b) Payments for animals slaughtered in connection with an outbreak of a disease.

* In many instances the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities, in respect of expenditure incurred by them in providing posts.

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1893—continued.

UNION.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.							Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Stamp Fund.*
	Expenditure on Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
	Stamped Animals.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased stock.	Total.					
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Co. GALWAY.								
Ballinasloe,	—	—	—	65 0 0	—	65 0 0	28 2 8	
Chiflen,	—	—	—	41 7 2	—	41 7 2	18 0 8	
Galway,	2 0 0	—	(a) 2 0 0	80 0 0	—	82 0 0	61 0 0	
Glenasmaddy,	—	—	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	—	
Gort,	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	—	
Longford,	—	—	—	20 18 0	—	20 18 0	13 8 0	
Mount Bellew,	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	10 0 0	
Oughtertri,	—	—	—	16 0 0	—	16 0 0	—	
Portlanna,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	
Tuan,	—	—	—	77 0 0	—	77 0 0	—	
Co. LOUTH.								
Carrick-on-Shannon,	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	19 0 0	
Macrahaill,	—	—	—	39 12 0	2 2 0	41 14 0	—	
Meath,	—	—	—	67 0 0	—	67 0 0	50 8 8	
Co. MAYO.								
Bellina,	—	—	—	161 8 8	—	161 8 8	328 12 4	
Bellinabre,	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	35 0 0	
Belinabre,	—	—	—	38 1 4	—	38 1 4	16 10 0	
Carleton,	—	—	—	60 8 8	—	60 8 8	38 2 8	
Claremorris,	—	—	—	20 19 4	—	20 19 4	—	
Killalea,	—	—	—	64 0 4	—	64 0 4	—	
Swinsford,	—	—	—	26 17 8	—	26 17 8	46 8 10	
Westport,	—	—	—	28 16 0	—	28 16 0	—	
Co. ROSCOMMON.								
Boyle,	—	—	—	82 0 0	—	82 0 0	41 0 0	
Castlerea,	—	—	—	50 0 0	2 11 0	52 11 0	63 5 8	
Roscommon,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	
Stokesstown,	—	—	—	54 0 0	—	54 0 0	25 0 0	
Co. SLEIGO.								
Droghda, West,	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 17 0	
Sligo,	—	—	—	97 0 8	—	97 0 8	81 7 10	
Tolansbury,	—	—	—	80 1 2	—	80 1 2	22 2 8	
TOTAL, CONNAUGHT,	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	1,470 13 1	4 13 0	1,477 6 1	598 14 0	
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.								
ULSTER,	8 17 6	48 10 0	57 7 6	1,844 7 4	119 14 8	2,021 9 8	1,106 4 0	
MIDLAND,	225 7 8	—	225 7 8	3,003 10 0	178 8 2	3,467 3 8	1,382 16 10	
LEINSTER,	50 5 8	461 13 0	461 18 8	4,195 1 7	352 14 2	4,922 14 10	2,488 18 8	
CONNAUGHT,	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	1,470 13 1	4 13 0	1,477 6 1	598 14 0	
TOTAL, IRELAND,	286 10 8	469 2 0	756 18 3	10,523 12 0	653 8 7	11,565 13 16	5,900 10 7	

* In many instances the amounts entered in this column have been repaid to Local Authorities in respect of expenses incurred by them in attending upon the General Cattle Stamp Fund, from which these amounts have been repaid, is calculated by assessments at the rate of 3d. in the £, made from time to time by Sanitary Orders of the Local Government Board, on the net annual value of the taxable property in all the Poor Law Unions in Ireland. The last assessment was made on 16th March, 1902, and produced £14,412 7s. 7d.

IV.—STATISTICS AS TO ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE showing the Number of Live Stock in Ireland in each year from 1874 to 1893, inclusive.
(Taken from Registrar-General's Returns.)

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cows.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1874,	4,136,736	4,441,698	1,869,186	556,753	547,873	180,430
1875,	4,178,268	4,354,027	1,522,056	579,891	545,115	180,356
1876,	4,117,149	4,065,157	1,435,043	561,969	550,351	182,216
1877,	3,967,666	3,967,669	1,469,713	567,397	575,466	184,615
1878,	3,885,139	4,063,134	1,398,359	576,574	586,615	185,654
1879,	4,087,779	4,017,903	1,675,183	578,842	596,800	186,530
1880,	3,951,517	3,862,463	1,600,269	585,769	592,186	185,357
1881,	3,936,585	3,856,188	1,691,534	593,979	574,746	187,143
1882,	3,987,351	3,871,738	1,436,158	583,373	585,925	187,769
1883,	4,035,583	3,919,371	1,346,364	593,146	581,427	189,769
1884,	4,113,353	3,916,512	1,306,690	584,411	582,636	191,339
1885,	4,235,351	3,479,686	1,396,693	584,487	575,436	187,176
1886,	4,188,934	3,366,043	1,393,143	596,176	578,296	186,245
1887,	4,157,494	3,677,926	1,466,455	571,739	587,334	189,412
1888,	4,095,156	3,635,669	1,381,935	598,876	586,838	200,132
1889,	4,094,174	3,708,307	1,393,876	565,533	584,092	206,736
1890,	4,316,316	4,353,395	1,378,396	527,144	574,854	213,616
1891,	4,440,311	4,229,613	1,367,713	536,387	621,476	216,369
1892,	4,681,735	4,827,777	1,318,473	539,736	635,219	217,666
1893,	4,454,068	4,431,668	1,180,363	523,163	643,753	218,627
Difference in Numbers between 1893 and 1874,	Decrease, 87,068	Decrease, 605,184	Increase, 36,683	Decrease, 9,867	Increase, 8,569	Increase, 1,027

V.—STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

TABLE 1.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA in Ireland, Years 1878 to 1893.

YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER.	Number of Counties in which Cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as being diseased.	Number of Diseased Cattle which Died.	Number of In-Contact Cattle		Number of Cattle slaughtered as being suspected but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro- Pneumonia.
					Slaughtered.	Found on Post-Mortem Examination to have been affected with Pleuro- Pneumonia.	
1878,	30	1,365	2,612	168	—	—	—
1879,	29	946	1,568	86	—	—	—
1880,	21	759	1,409	43	—	—	—
1881,	22	702	1,821	87	46	—	—
1882,	17	524	1,058	26	22	—	—
1883,	15	488	1,704	22	69	—	—
1884,	9	460	1,183	11	22	—	—
1885,	10	589	1,559	17	29	—	—
1886,	6	242	1,041	5	141	—	—
1887,	8	246	805	14	244	—	—
1888,*	3	181	534	8	2,765	583	—
1889,	4	164	175	8	1,168	554	—
1890,†	3	95	248	2	1,115	948	11
1891,	10	185	176	14	4,307	948	92
1892,	0	54	159	3	4,904	265	217
1893,	—	—	—	—	85	—	189

* The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slougher (Ireland) Order, requiring Local Authorities to slaughter all Cattle in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, as well as the affected Cattle, came into force in March, 1888.

† In this year the power of Local Authorities to slaughter and compensate in connection with Pleuro-Pneumonia was transferred to the Local Government and Privy Council by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890. Vide the next Table for particulars as to the disease since the commencement of that Act (1st September, 1890).

TABLE 2.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA in Ireland during each period of Twelve Months from the date of the commencement of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, viz. 1st September, 1890.

YEARS ENDED 31st AUGUST.	Number of Counties in which Cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as being diseased.	Number of Diseased Cattle which Died.	Number of In-Contact Cattle		Number of Cattle slaughtered as being suspected but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro- Pneumonia.
					Slaughtered.	Found on Post-Mortem Examination to have been affected with Pleuro- Pneumonia.	
1891,	5	126	189	18	2,055	646	69
1892,	3	115	212	3	2,896	843	168
1893,	2	3	15	—	244	15	218

* The date of the last outbreak of Pleuro-Pneumonia was 25th September, 1893.

TABLE 3.—Number of Cattle Slaughtered during the year ended 31st December, 1893, as suspected of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, or as having been exposed to infection.

PROVINCES.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported during the Year.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact with Diseased Cattle, or otherwise exposed to infection, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.	COUNTY.	UNIONS.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact with Diseased Cattle, or otherwise exposed to infection, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.
ULSTER.	-	-	17	Tipperary.	Carick-as-Sole,	-	3
MUNSTER.	NIL	-	68	Do.	Tipperary.	-	6
LEINSTER.	-	25	20	Waterford.	Waterford.	-	1
CONNAUGHT.	-	-	2	Do.	Youghal.	-	1
Total.	-	25	161	Carlow.	Carlow.	-	2
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.			Dublin.	Salisbury.	5	2
				Do.	Dublin, North.	21	11
				Do.	Dublin, South.	1	9
Antrim.	Antrim.	-	4	Kildare.	Athy.	-	2
Do.	Belfast.	-	1	Do.	Coleridge.	-	2
Do.	Larne.	-	1	Do.	Knox.	-	1
Do.	Lurgan.	-	1	Kilkenny.	Castlemore.	-	1
Armagh.	Armagh.	-	4	Do.	Kilkenny.	-	2
Down.	Ballyhenagh.	-	1	Do.	Thornstown.	-	1
Do.	Down.	-	1	Sligo.	Meenadilly.	-	2
Down.	Banbridge.	-	1	Do.	Tullamore.	-	9
Do.	Lisburn.	-	1	Louth.	Ardee.	-	1
Londonderry.	Londonderry.	-	1	Do.	Drughda.	-	1
Monaghan.	Castleblinney.	-	1	Meath.	Drughda.	-	2
Clare.	Ballyragh.	-	1	Do.	Neras.	-	2
Do.	Limerick.	-	2	Do.	Offendy.	-	1
Cork.	Ferney.	-	1	Queen's.	Athy.	-	1
Do.	Mitchelstown.	-	2	Do.	Carlow.	-	1
Kerry.	Lisroe.	-	2	Do.	Meenadilly.	-	17
Limerick.	Cross.	-	4	Westmeath.	Gweed.	-	1
Do.	Kilmallock.	-	6	Wexford.	Gowry.	-	2
Do.	Limerick.	-	20	Do.	New Ross.	-	1
Do.	Lisroe.	-	2	Wye.	Castlebar.	-	1
Do.	Mitchelstown.	-	2	Wexford.	Wexford.	-	1
Do.	Rathkeale.	-	11				
Do.	Tipperary.	-	2				
				Total.		25	161

TABLE 4.—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA in Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the period from 1st September, 1892, to 31st August, 1893, with the Number of Cattle which Died or were Slaughtered.

	Number of Counties in which Cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported during the Year.	Number of Cattle Slaughtered as being diseased.	Number of Diseased Cattle which Died.	Number of In-Contact Cattle		Number of Cattle Slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.
					Slaughtered.	Found on Post-Mortem Examination to have been affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.	
IRELAND, . . .	3	8	18	—	564	18	213
PROVINCES.							
Ulster, . . .	—	—	—	—	5	—	14
Munster, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Leinster, . . .	2	8	13	—	509	18	100
Connaught, . . .	—	—	—	—	50	—	2
COUNTIES.							
ULSTER.							
Antrim, . . .	Antrim, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	4
Do., . . .	Belfast, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2
Do., . . .	Larne, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do., . . .	Lurgan, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Down, . . .	Ballykeshoge, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do., . . .	Down, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Donegal, . . .	Donegal, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tyrone, . . .	Dungannon, . . .	—	—	—	5	—	—
MUNSTER.							
Cork, . . .	Limerick, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2
Do., . . .	Ferry, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do., . . .	Kinsale, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do., . . .	Midleton, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kerry, . . .	Lisowry, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2
Limerick, . . .	Cross, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	4
Do., . . .	Kinsale, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	7
Do., . . .	Limerick, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	20
Do., . . .	Midleton, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2
Do., . . .	Rathkeale, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	14
Do., . . .	Tipperary, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tipperary, . . .	Borrisokane, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do., . . .	Carrick-on-Shannon, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do., . . .	Thurles, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do., . . .	Tipperary, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	4
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do., . . .	Youghal, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1

* The date of the last outbreak of Pleuro-Pneumonia was 30th September, 1893.

N

TABLE 4 (continued).—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA in Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the period from 1st September, 1892, to 31st August, 1893, with the Number of Cattle which Died or were Slaughtered.

COUNTY.	TOWNS.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported during the Year.	Number of Cattle Slaughtered as being diseased.	Number of Diseased Cattle which Died.	Number of In-Contact Cattle		Number of Cattle Slaughtered as being diseased, but found on Post-Mortem Examination to have been affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.
					Slaughtered.	Found on Post-Mortem Examination to have been affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.	
LEINSTER.							
Carlow, . .	Carlow, . .	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dublin, . .	Baberothy, . .	-	-	-	2	-	5
Do., . .	Dublin, North, . .	1	1	-	81	-	22
Do., . .	Dublin, South, . .	1	1	-	90	2	20
Do., . .	Rathdown, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kildare, . .	Athy, . .	-	-	-	5	-	1
Do., . .	Coleridge, . .	-	-	-	-	-	4
Do., . .	Edenderry, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do., . .	Kear, . .	-	-	-	4	-	1
Kilkenny, . .	Cobles, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do., . .	Carlowmac, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do., . .	Kilkenny, . .	-	-	-	-	-	4
Do., . .	Thomastown, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
King's, . .	Monastereifel, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do., . .	Tullamore, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Louth, . .	Dundalk, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meath, . .	Drogheda, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do., . .	Nevan, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do., . .	Officeria, . .	-	-	-	22	-	1
Queen's, . .	Athy, . .	-	-	-	10	-	-
Do., . .	Monastereifel, . .	1	11	-	281	11	24
Wicklow, . .	Daly, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do., . .	Mullingar, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wexford, . .	Grey, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do., . .	New Ross, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do., . .	Wexford, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wicklow, . .	Rathfriland, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway, . .	Tullamore, . .	-	-	-	20	-	-
Donegal, . .	Donegal, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total, year ended 31st August, 1893,		3	12	-	544	13	513

TABLE 5.—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases (except Pleuro-Pneumonia) in Ireland during each year from 1878 to 1893 inclusive, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

DISEASE.	Description of animals.	Year.	Number of animals reported from.	Number of Farms or other places upon which such animals have been kept.	Animals Affected.		Disposal of Animals.				Destiny of Animals.	
					Prescribed from the previous year.	Attained in each year.	Slab.	Shed.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each year.	Destroyed or having been in service or otherwise exposed to infection.	Destroyed or having been in service or otherwise exposed to infection.
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	1878	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	1	1	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1883	90	2,100	—	124,203	163	214	112,941	794	—	—
		1884	18	21	784	1,289	0	29	1,260	—	—	—
		1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanders.	Horses.	1878	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	13	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	16	21	—	29	20	—	1	—	—	—
		1881	8	27	—	22	17	1	—	—	—	—
		1882	7	12	—	20	16	4	—	—	—	—
		1883	7	16	—	26	11	1	—	—	—	—
		1884	7	12	—	24	12	1	—	—	—	—
		1885	6	10	—	19	14	1	—	—	—	—
		1886	8	1	—	18	12	—	—	—	—	—
		1887	7	12	—	14	12	—	—	—	—	—
		1888	7	7	—	7	6	2	—	—	—	—
		1889	7	11	—	11	2	1	6	—	—	—
		1890	8	16	—	16	12	—	—	—	—	—
Rabies.	Horses.	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	2	10	—	16	6	—	1	—	—	—
		1881	2	2	—	6	4	—	1	—	—	—
		1882	2	6	—	6	6	2	1	—	—	—
		1883	2	2	1	7	2	1	—	—	—	—
		1884	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		1885	7	2	—	6	2	2	2	—	—	—
		1886	4	2	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
		1887	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
		1888	2	4	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
		1889	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
		1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 5 (continued).—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases (except Plague-Pneumonia in Ireland) during each year from 1878 to 1883 inclusive, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

DISEASE.	Description of Animals.	Year.	Number of Animals reported (see).	Number of Persons to whom Plague spots which had Outbreaks took place.	Animals Affected.		Diseased Animals.				Finally Animals.	
					Ultimately cleared from the premises.	Attended to each year.	Total.	Dead.	Restored.	Remains diseased at the end of each year.	Refrained as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Refrained as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
BRUCE FEVER.	Swine.	1878	No.	Return.								
		1879	16	31	—	200	85	860	45	8	—	—
		1880	15	45	9	129	19	199	58	—	—	—
		1881	18	65	—	260	34	561	40	—	—	—
		1882	28	415	—	1,136	58	102	501	18	—	—
		1883	22	585	16	794	19	403	120	8	—	—
		1884	30	425	8	1,371	115	846	214	25	—	—
		1885	23	451	29	1,819	561	979	512	11	—	—
		1886	22	405	16	1,555	457	1,185	865	7	—	—
		1887	44	605	7	1,712	478	741	124	19	—	—
		1888	22	278	12	190	219	419	156	5	—	—
		1889	25	265	1	1,054	455	417	177	8	—	—
		1890	16	279	6	979	484	684	100	1	—	—
		1891	23	287	8	608	139	238	190	1	—	—
		1892	22	501	1	1,165	614	606	94	—	605	8
ANTRAX.	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	(1878 From Cl. Nov.)	8	5	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
		1887	15	31	—	48	1	38	8	—	—	—
		1888	19	26	—	69	8	58	—	—	—	—
		1889	11	11	—	56	—	29	9	—	—	—
		1890	11	17	—	57	—	38	5	—	—	—
		1891	14	20	—	89	1	38	9	—	—	—
		1892	8	8	—	8	2	8	—	—	—	—
		1893	2	20	—	65	0	36	—	—	—	12
		(1893 From Cl. Nov.)	14	—	—	40	41	1	—	—	—	—
		1897	20	—	—	488	578	59	—	—	—	—
RABIES.	Dogs, Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, Swine, Goats, Horses, Asses, Mules.	1885	26	—	—	203	419	108	—	—	—	—
		1886	10	—	—	455	405	55	—	—	—	—
		1887	55	—	—	185	985	54	—	—	—	—
		1888	27	—	—	478	294	58	—	—	—	—
		1889	21	—	—	444	505	58	—	—	—	—
		1890	22	—	—	494	529	15	—	—	—	—
		1891	—	—	—	1,579	No.	Return.				
		1892	26	—	—	8,565						
		1893	21	108	87	2,468	170	54	1,800	455	—	—
		1894	25	127	405	1,800	141	34	1,355	885	—	—
RABIES DOGS.	Sheep.	1882	24	804	805	3,900	80	80	8,100	915	—	—
		1884	27	926	928	3,644	126	26	8,640	886	—	—
		1885	49	150	800	4,312	106	575	8,787	1,039	—	—
		1886	50	248	1,000	1,660	27	78	3,689	100	—	—
		1887	55	59	204	1,849	44	74	1,429	705	—	—
		1888	59	40	708	1,508	95	68	1,448	606	—	—
		1889	21	508	464	8,440	80	68	3,861	1,775	—	—
		1890	29	279	1,374	5,676	48	118	6,194	2,660	—	—
		1891	46	108	2,860	4,200	208	71	4,878	1,664	—	—
		1892	32	994	1,889	16,100	178	440	15,568	7,757	—	—
		1893	56	1,808	5,757	29,880	508	950	16,507	1,675	—	—

TABLE A.—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which were reported to have occurred during the Ten Months ended 31st October, 1893, with the number of SWINE which Died or were Slaughtered.

PROVINCE.			Number of Counties in which cases of disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered, as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found on Post-mortem Examination to be free from Swine Fever.	Number of diseased Swine which remained.
ULSTER.	...	...	7	16	13	7	1	—	14
MUNSTER.	...	...	8	55	60	97	—	—	17
LEINSTER.	...	...	10	115	147	55	6	—	53
CONNAUGHT.	...	...	5	10	6	6	—	—	6
Total.	...	...	25	196	226	95	7	—	94
County.			Union.						
ULSTER.									
Antrim.	...	Antrim.	...	2	2	4	1	—	—
Cavan.	...	Ballsborough.	...	1	—	—	—	—	2
	...	Cavan.	...	2	4	—	—	—	1
	...	Othacilla.	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Down.	...	Ballyshannon.	...	2	3	—	—	—	3
Fermanagh.	...	Ballyshannon.	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	...	Enniskillen.	...	1	7	—	—	—	—
Londonderry.	...	Magherafelt.	...	1	—	—	—	—	3
Monaghan.	...	Carrickmacross.	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tyrone.	...	Cookstown.	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
	...	Omagh.	...	5	2	—	—	—	2
MUNSTER.									
Cork.	...	Cork.	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
	...	Ferry.	...	1	1	—	—	—	—
	...	Mallore.	...	2	2	—	—	—	1
	...	Michalsaw.	...	1	2	—	—	—	1
Kerry.	...	Dingle.	...	2	2	—	—	—	1
	...	Kilmarney.	...	2	3	—	—	—	6
	...	Lisowel.	...	2	4	—	—	—	—
	...	Trilce.	...	5	6	—	—	—	1
Limerick.	...	Croon.	...	3	2	—	—	—	3
	...	Listowel.	...	1	6	—	—	—	—
	...	Newcastle.	...	17	16	13	—	—	—
Tipperary.	...	Tipperary.	...	2	2	—	—	—	—
	...	Uringford.	...	1	1	—	—	—	—
Waterford.	...	Dungarvan.	...	—	—	—	—	—	1
	...	Lismore.	...	8	8	—	—	—	—
	...	Waterford.	...	12	7	11	—	—	1

TABLE 6 (continued).—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which were reported to have occurred during the Ten Months ended 31st October, 1893, with the number of SWINE which Died or were Slaughtered.

County.	SWINE.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being reported, but found on Post-mortem Examination to be free from Swine-Feaver.	Number of diseased Swine which recovered.
LEINSTER.							
Carlow, ...	Carlow, ...	4	3	1	—	—	2
Dublin, ...	Balrothery, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Dublin, North, ...	2	1	—	—	—	1
	Dublin, South, ...	1	2	—	—	—	1
	Rathdown, ...	4	6	1	—	—	1
Kildare, ...	Athy, ...	7	14	—	—	—	2
	Near, ...	5	2	5	—	—	—
Kilkenny, ...	Kilkenny, ...	3	4	—	—	—	1
	New Ross, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Thomastown, ...	2	10	—	—	—	2
	Orlinsford, ...	1	1	—	—	—	1
	Waterford, ...	2	3	3	—	—	—
King's, ...	Parsonstown, ...	1	2	—	—	—	—
	Roosna, ...	14	11	1	—	—	17
	Tullamore, ...	3	5	—	—	—	2
Meath, ...	Kells, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Trim, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Queen's, ...	Abbeyleix, ...	7	3	3	—	—	5
	Athy, ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Mountmellick, ...	10	35	—	—	—	11
Westmeath, ...	Mullingar, ...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Wexford, ...	Ennisconry, ...	7	8	—	—	—	3
	Gorey, ...	20	8	25	6	—	—
	New Ross, ...	3	4	—	—	—	2
	Wexford, ...	5	8	—	—	—	3
Wicklow, ...	Rathdown, ...	4	3	1	—	—	4
	Shillelagh, ...	1	3	13	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway, ...	Galway, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Glennasmaddy, ...	5	2	5	—	—	—
Leitrim, ...	Mohill, ...	1	1	—	—	—	1
Mayo, ...	Ballis, ...	1	—	—	—	—	2
	Swoford, ...	2	3	—	—	—	1
Total, ...		198	226	55	7	—	24

TABLE 7.—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which were reported to have occurred during the period from 1st November, 1893 (the date when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, came into force), to 31st December, 1893, with the number of SWINE which Died or were Slaughtered.

PROVINCE.	Number of Counties in which Cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found on Post-mortem Examination, to be free from Swine-Fevers.
ULSTER,	8	62	37	102	76	4
MUNSTER,	6	106	64	225	20	15
LEINSTER,	19	61	46	363	74	15
CONNAUGHT,	5	61	36	61	226	2
Total,	61	210	183	720	396	34
County.	Union.					
ULSTER.						
Antrim,	Antrim,	2	1	1	—	1
	Ballymena,	6	4	6	1	—
	Ballymoney,	1	—	1	—	—
	Belfast,	2	9	1	—	—
	Lurgan,	2	2	1	—	—
Armagh,	Armagh,	5	5	9	—	1
	Lurgan,	15	5	56	10	—
Cavan,	Balleborough,	5	1	2	9	—
	Bawcay,	1	—	1	—	—
	Cavan,	1	4	—	—	—
	Cootehill,	2	—	5	—	—
	Kells,	1	1	—	—	—
Down,	Ballyshannon,	1	—	1	—	—
	Down,	3	1	4	2	1
	Dunfanaghy,	1	—	1	—	—
	Larne,	1	1	—	—	—
	Millford,	—	—	—	—	1
Derry,	Banbridge,	1	—	2	—	—
	Lisburn,	2	1	6	—	—
	Lurgan,	2	1	1	—	—
Londonderry,	Magherafelt,	2	2	—	—	—
Monaghan,	Carriemacross,	—	—	—	2	—
	Clonsilla,	1	1	—	—	—
	Cootehill,	1	—	1	—	—
	Monaghan,	2	2	—	2	—
Tyrone,	Armagh,	2	2	9	61	—
	Dungannon,	1	—	1	—	—
	Magherafelt,	1	—	1	—	—
MUNSTER.						
Clare,	Ennis,	2	1	1	—	2
	Ennistymon,	1	—	1	—	—
	Kilrush,	2	2	9	2	—
	Tulla,	1	—	1	—	—

TABLE 7 (continued).—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which were reported to have occurred during the period from 1st November, 1893, (the date when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, came into force), to 31st December, 1893, with the Number of SWINE which Died or were Slaughtered.

County.	Town.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being reported, but found on Post-mortem Examination, to be Free from Swine Fever.
<i>Middlesex—continued</i>						
Cork,	Bandra, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Clonsilla, ...	3	3	—	—	—
	Cork, ...	3	2	1	—	—
	Farmar, ...	1	1	—	1	—
	Kusterik, ...	3	3	1	—	—
	Kilmaclock, ...	2	3	1	—	—
	Mallow, ...	2	1	1	—	—
Kerry,	Minchinstown, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Killane, ...	4	1	3	—	1
	Listowel, ...	8	4	7	1	1
	Trillick, ...	1	1	—	—	—
Limerick,	Orcum, ...	8	3	78	1	—
	Kilmaclock, ...	2	1	3	—	—
	Limerick, ...	5	4	5	—	—
	Listowel, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Newcastle, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Ratholeigh, ...	19	10	11	—	9
Tipperary,	Borrisokane, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Carriek-on-Suir, ...	1	2	—	—	—
	Cashel, ...	10	5	104	15	3
	Clogheen, ...	3	2	3	—	—
	Clonsilla, ...	2	2	1	—	—
	Enniscorthy, ...	1	1	1	—	—
	Thurles, ...	2	1	1	—	—
	Tipperary, ...	4	2	4	—	—
Waterford,	Carriek-on-Suir, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Dunagavin, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Lismore, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Waterford, ...	1	2	—	—	—
<i>Leinster</i>						
Carlow,	Carlow, ...	3	2	1	—	—
Dublin,	Balrothery, ...	4	2	39	4	2
	Dublin, North, ...	2	2	35	—	—
	Dublin, South, ...	3	2	93	26	—
Kildare,	Athy, ...	4	1	42	1	—
	Celbridge, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Edenderry, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Kinnegad, ...	—	—	10	—	—
Kilkenny,	Callan, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Raheny, ...	2	1	1	—	—
	Thomastown, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Uringford, ...	1	1	—	—	—
King's County,	Moontinlick, ...	2	1	1	—	—
	Purcellstown, ...	2	1	2	—	—
	Tullamore, ...	3	1	2	—	2
Longford,	Longford, ...	2	1	1	—	—
Louth,	Drogheda, ...	1	1	—	—	—
Monaghan,	Kells, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Naragh, ...	2	1	1	—	—
	Oldcastle, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Trim, ...	2	1	1	1	2

TABLE 7 (continued).—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which were reported to have occurred during the period from 1st November, 1893 (the date when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, came into force), to 31st December, 1893, with the Number of SWINE which Died or were Slaughtered.

County.	Town.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found to have neither Reaction, or to be free from Swine Fever.
LEINSTER.—continued.						
Queen's County,	Abbeyleix, ...	2	—	2	—	—
	Monasterevin, ...	3	1	3	—	3
	Roscrea, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Ulingford, ...	1	—	1	—	—
Wexmouth, ...	Athlone, ...	3	—	47	39	2
	Mullingar, ...	2	—	3	—	—
Wexford, ...	Killeshock, ...	5	3	34	—	—
	Gorey, ...	13	9	41	3	—
	New Ross, ...	3	2	5	1	2
Wicklow, ...	Rathdown, ...	5	3	5	—	—
	Rathdram, ...	3	3	—	—	—
	Shillelagh, ...	2	2	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT.						
Galway, ...	Ballinasloe, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Galway, ...	7	4	3	—	—
	Glenties, ...	2	2	—	8	—
	Gort, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Loughrea, ...	1	2	—	—	—
	Mountbellew, ...	2	1	1	—	—
	Oughterton, ...	3	3	3	—	—
	Tuas, ...	3	6	7	—	—
Leitrim, ...	Carrick-on-Shannon, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Manorhamilton, ...	3	2	1	—	—
Mayo, ...	Ballina, ...	4	—	19	134	1
	Ballinrobe, ...	7	7	11	21	—
	Belmullet, ...	4	2	3	11	—
	Castlebar, ...	4	2	2	—	—
	Castlerea, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Clontarf, ...	3	2	3	5	—
	Killalea, ...	1	1	—	17	1
	Swansea, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Strokestown, ...	2	—	10	—	—
Sligo, ...	Ballina, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Sligo, ...	1	1	—	—	—
Total,		310	133	739	206	34

TABLE 8.—Summary.—Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which occurred since the commencement of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893—viz., 1st November, 1893—as distinguished from Outbreaks which occurred during the preceding Ten Months of the Year 1893.

Period ended.	Number of Counties reported diseased.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found, or after further Examination, to be free from Swine Fever.
Two Months ended 31st December, 1893, .	31	310	133	739	398	34
Ten Months ended 31st October, 1893, .	25	196	235	95	7	—
Total for Year ended 31st December, 1893, .	56	506	368	834	405	34

TABLE 2.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the Number of SWINE reported to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

PROVINCE.	Number of Counties in which Cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported during the year.	Number of diseased Swine which Died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Swine Fever.	Number of diseased Swine which recovered.
ULSTER.	3	78	89	108	79	4	14
MUNSTER.	6	161	124	260	39	18	17
LEINSTER.	12	196	155	418	80	19	30
CONNAUGHT.	5	71	43	67	238	3	4
TOTAL.	22	506	409	854	406	34	65
COUNTIES.	COUNTIES.						
ULSTER.							
Antrim.	Antrim.	4	4	7	1	1	—
Do.	Ballymena.	6	4	3	1	—	—
Do.	Ballymore.	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.	Belfast.	2	2	1	—	—	—
Do.	Larne.	2	2	1	—	—	—
Armagh.	Armagh.	5	3	9	—	1	—
Do.	Larne.	15	3	15	10	—	—
Cavan.	Bellabrough.	4	1	2	2	—	2
Do.	Swierby.	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.	Cavan.	2	—	1	—	—	1
Do.	Castell.	2	—	3	—	—	—
Do.	Kells.	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do.	Glenties.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Donegal.	Ballyshannon.	3	3	1	—	—	2
Do.	Donegal.	2	1	4	2	1	—
Do.	Dunboaghy.	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.	Lackeney.	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do.	Millford.	—	—	—	—	1	—
Down.	Barriker.	1	—	2	—	—	—
Do.	Lisn.	2	1	2	—	—	—
Do.	Larne.	2	1	1	—	—	—
Fermanagh.	Ballyshannon.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Do.	Sanahill.	1	1	—	—	—	—
Londonderry.	Maghera.	3	2	—	—	—	2
Monaghan.	Carletonrath.	1	—	—	2	—	1
Do.	Cleen.	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do.	Castell.	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.	Monaghan.	2	2	—	2	—	—
Tyrone.	Armagh.	2	2	9	51	—	—
Do.	Castell.	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.	Dunpaul.	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.	Maghera.	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.	Omagh.	2	2	—	—	—	2
MUNSTER.							
Clare.	Ennis.	2	1	1	—	2	—
Do.	Ennis.	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.	Ennis.	2	3	9	2	—	—
Do.	Tulla.	1	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE B—(continued)—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of Swine Fever were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the Number of Swine reported to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

Counties.	Towns.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported during the year.	Number of diseased Swine which Died.	Number of Swine slaughtered or being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered or having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered or being suspected, but found on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Swine Fever.	Number of diseased Swine which recovered.
LINCOLN—continued.							
Leath,	Douglas,	1	1	—	—	—	—
Meath,	Kells,	8	2	—	—	—	—
Do.,	Nevan,	2	1	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Oldcastle,	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do.,	Trim,	2	1	2	1	9	—
Queen's,	Abbeystead,	8	2	8	—	—	2
Do.,	Adhy,	1	—	—	—	—	1
Do.,	Monamolinis,	10	24	8	—	8	11
Do.,	Rossmore,	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do.,	Urringford,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wexmouth,	Adlow,	8	—	47	30	2	—
Do.,	Mullingar,	2	1	4	—	—	—
Wexford,	Enniscorthy,	12	11	24	—	—	8
Do.,	Geary,	22	17	22	9	—	—
Do.,	New Ross,	8	6	2	1	8	2
Do.,	Wexford,	8	8	—	—	—	8
Wicklow,	Barkham,	6	6	8	—	—	4
Do.,	Barkham,	8	8	—	—	—	—
Do.,	Skillogh,	8	10	12	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do.,	Galway,	2	4	4	—	—	—
Do.,	Glenties,	2	4	2	2	—	—
Do.,	Gort,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Leighlin,	1	2	—	—	—	—
Do.,	Manulla,	2	1	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Naughton,	2	2	2	—	—	—
Do.,	Tann,	2	2	2	—	—	—
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Manorhamilton,	2	2	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Mell,	1	1	—	—	—	1
Mayo,	Bellina,	4	—	12	124	1	—
Do.,	Bellinakeel,	7	7	11	20	—	—
Do.,	Bellinakeel,	4	2	2	11	—	—
Do.,	Castlerea,	1	2	2	—	—	—
Do.,	Castlerea,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Clonsilla,	2	2	2	—	—	—
Do.,	Kilma,	2	1	—	2	1	2
Do.,	Swanfield,	2	2	1	17	—	1
Monaghan,	Bochna,	2	—	12	—	—	—
Sligo,	Balla,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Sligo,	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total,		206	429	254	425	24	24

TABLE 10.—Number of Farms or Other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of *GLANDERS* were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

Counties.		Unions.	Farms or Other Places.				Horses Attacked.		Distressed Horses.				Healthy Animals recovered, as being in excess with the year, with the number of the same reported to have been recovered.
			Number reported from the year 1893, which have been reported to have occurred during the year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks have been reported to have occurred during the year.	Total Number reported from the year.	Number reported from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remains.		
Ulster,	...	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	
Munster,	...	1	—	4	4	—	8	6	—	—	—	4	
Leinster,	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Connaught,	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,		...	3	—	6	—	10	10	—	—	—	5	
<hr/>													
Counties.		Unions.											
Antrim,	...	Ballymoney,	...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Cavan,	...	Granard,	...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	
Cork,	...	Cork,	...	—	3	3	—	5	5	—	—	4	
Do.,	...	Midleton,	...	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	
Total,		...	—	—	6	6	—	10	10	—	—	5	

TABLE 11.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of *Farcy* were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Horses Attacked.		Distressed Horses.			
		Number which were reported to have occurred at the present year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks have been reported to have occurred during the year.	Total Number reported from the year.	Remains from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE 12.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of ANTHRAX were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

PROVINCE.	Number of Counties reported free.	Farms or other Places.			Animals Attacked.		Diseased Animals.				Number of Animals slaughtered or being so treated with a view to the destruction of such as otherwise exposed to infection.
		Number reported upon the year which have been previously reported upon.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks have been reported to have taken place during the year.	Total Number reported upon during the year.	Remain- ing, stated from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Re- covered.	Re- maining.	
ULSTER,	2	—	5	5	—	9	2	7	—	—	2
MIDLAND,	2	—	7	7	—	11	2	2	—	—	—
LONDON,	4	—	10	10	—	24	4	10	—	—	10
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	3	—	22	22	—	44	9	25	—	—	22
County.	Union.										
Antrim,	Larne,	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Ballymena,	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cavan,	Kells,	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Down,	Larne,	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Newtownards,	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	2
Tipperary,	Tipperary,	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Do.,	Clonmel,	—	2	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Kesh,	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	Waterford,	—	2	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Do.,	Waterford,	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
King's,	Rossmore,	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Meath,	Edenderry,	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	Enniscorthy,	—	1	1	—	14	2	11	—	—	20
Do.,	Wexford,	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,		—	22	22	—	44	9	25	—	—	22

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF CASES OF RABIES in the Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1895, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, and to have Died.

	Number of Counties in which cases of Disease occurred	Number of Cases reported during the year.	Number of Diseased Animals Killed during the year.								Number Died from the Disease during the year.							
			Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Other Animals.	Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Other Animals.
IRELAND.	31	424	290	36	14	10	1	5	5	-	4	32	3	2	-	3	4	-
PROVINCES.																		
ULSTER.	9	33	32	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNSTER.	6	219	121	55	3	7	-	1	8	-	4	19	3	3	-	-	4	-
LEINSTER.	11	101	51	2	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
CONNAUGHT.	5	45	21	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	2	-	-
COUNTIES.																		
UNIONS.																		
ULSTER.																		
Armagh.	Ballymena.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Belfast.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larne.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh.	Armagh.	7	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Newry.	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan.	Castellon.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stranmillis.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down.	Glenties.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buckridge.	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Belfast.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Downpatrick.	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilkeel.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lisburn.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Newry.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermanagh.	Enniskillen.	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry.	Magherafelt.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan.	Thames.	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Monaghan.	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyrone.	Clapham.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNSTER.																		
Clare.	Ballynagham.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Carraig.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ennis.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ennistymon.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilbuck.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilrush.	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork.	Bantry.	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Castlemore.	17	4	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Farmore.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilkeel.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilrush.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malin.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Midleton.	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shillburn.	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerry.	Caldermar.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drake.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kennedy.	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilgarney.	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lisnakeel.	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tulla.	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick.	Cross.	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilmeadow.	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Limerick.	38	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Newcastle.	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shillburn.	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tippin.	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tippin.	Ballynagham.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Calton.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cahel.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coghlan.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Crommel.	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Newry.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shillburn.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tulla.	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tippin.	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford.	Waterford.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

VI.—STATISTICS AS TO EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS

TABLE 1.—Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain, during each of the years from 1875 to 1903 inclusive.

Year.	HORSES.						CATTLE.			PIGS.			Total Animals Exported.	Value of Exports.	SHEEP.				Value of Imports.	Total Imports.
	From Great Britain and France.				From Other Countries.	Total.	From Great Britain.	From France.	Total.	From Great Britain.	From France.	Total.								
	No. Animals.	Value £.	No. Animals.	Value £.																
1875.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1876.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1877.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1878.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1879.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1880.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1881.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1882.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1883.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1884.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1885.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1886.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1887.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1888.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1889.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1890.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1891.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1892.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1893.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1894.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1895.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1896.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1897.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1898.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1899.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1900.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1901.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1902.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
1903.	22,400	22,400	0	0	22,400	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	22,400	0	22,400	2,240,000	2,240,000	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	

TABLE 2.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during

Ports of Despatch.	Cattle.					Sheep.		
	Ful.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Bellina,	23	-	54	-	77	40	84	124
Belfast,	37,240	31,423	280	845	72,888	5,265	25,598	30,863
Coleraine,	945	2,856	1	8	3,810	6,189	148	6,337
Cork,	3,871	43,840	3,145	36,514	78,370	65,865	55,500	121,365
Drogheda,	41,188	39,237	-	-	80,425	52,130	30,516	82,646
Dublin,	123,330	66,674	-	7,389	278,423	312,540	947,545	1,260,085
Dundalk,	7,873	7,275	35	55	15,238	13,384	14,681	28,065
Dundrum,	17	5,692	-	3	5,712	257	87	344
Galway,	514	5,418	713	50	6,695	16,868	5,143	22,011
Larne,	4,445	26,251	5	41	30,742	5,155	128	5,283
Limerick,	154	3,103	3,546	75	7,278	1,343	455	1,798
Londonderry, . . .	17,185	42,655	1,857	5,331	67,028	33,057	57,380	90,437
Newry,	5	5,614	-	18	5,637	4,825	6,156	10,981
Portlaoine,	132	712	8	1	843	1,818	80	1,908
Sligo,	3,473	1,813	43	48	5,377	16,547	8,371	24,918
Warrington,	-	815	-	-	815	-	554	869
Waterford,	80,515	15,316	137	456	96,424	78,520	36,148	114,668
Wexford,	605	8	-	8	621	1,881	2,021	3,902
Woolwich,	7,318	1,213	7	13	8,551	25,613	9,487	35,099
Total,	316,546	313,546	8,475	48,507	685,074	768,255	402,581	1,170,836

TABLE 3.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the

Ports of Despatch.	Cattle.					Sheep.		
	Ful.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Armagh,	1,055	16,946	31	-	17,992	167	463	630
Ayr,	1,153	4,116	1	38	5,308	183	48	231
Barns,	3,325	15,857	1	8	19,191	352	343	695
Bristol,	14,786	11,072	-	5,378	31,236	47,400	22,883	70,283
Dover,	-	55	-	-	55	-	-	-
Falmouth,	127	-	-	-	127	-	-	-
Fleetwood,	4,015	6,480	-	334	10,829	9,343	6,902	16,245
Glasgow,	21,754	166,358	5,405	16,313	193,830	51,036	12,882	63,918
Greenock,	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Holyhead,	88,565	26,712	318	41	115,636	148,278	66,793	215,071
Liverpool,	165,564	68,623	130	5,364	239,711	375,248	242,283	617,531
London,	-	5	-	1	6	-	-	-
Maryport,	-	155	-	-	155	-	-	-
Midford,	11,555	7,240	87	13,373	29,255	25,165	61,213	86,378
Metz,	50,753	12,882	-	5	63,640	84,467	6,389	90,856
Newtown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport,	35	373	-	24	432	15,483	14,483	29,966
Plymouth,	1,518	4,634	186	847	6,985	6	-	6
Stoke,	7,614	1,688	-	355	9,657	2,206	1,070	3,276
Southampton, . . .	893	553	-	313	1,759	621	4	625
Strassburg,	4,578	56,754	-	86	61,418	1,875	177	2,052
Widnes,	48	5,588	3	4	5,643	605	340	945
Wokingham,	-	55	-	-	55	13	-	28
Total,	333,146	313,546	8,475	48,507	685,074	768,255	402,581	1,170,836

the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

SHEEP.			CATTLE.	HORSES.				Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Tot.	Stew.	Total.		Sub-Total.	Mane.	Colts.	Total.				
23	-	23	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	813	Belfast.
16,187	20,871	37,058	888	40	2,794	4,810	7,644	6	36	146,118	Belfast.
873	6	879	6	-	63	47	110	-	6	18,344	Coleraine.
47,113	803	47,916	83	3	833	1,473	2,309	-	124	374,308	Cork.
28,881	471	29,352	46	1	123	316	440	-	-	173,800	Drumshah.
18,448	327	18,775	81	10	4,713	4,310	9,023	4	27	645,370	Dublin.
22,877	14,317	37,194	4,643	1	602	614	1,216	-	65	70,128	Dundalk.
40	11	51	44	-	6	1	7	-	2	3,431	Dundrum.
7,887	1,416	9,303	1,873	-	1,430	1,736	3,166	-	4	33,811	Greensand.
223	12,376	12,599	36	16	174	313	487	3	4	46,770	Larne.
8	-	8	31	1	23	34	57	-	6	4,829	Lisnakeil.
18,414	1,370	19,784	7	1	104	1,806	1,911	1	31	168,888	Longford.
6,210	4	6,214	868	-	62	348	410	-	19	57,123	Newry.
83	180	263	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3,836	Portmah.
14,888	24	14,912	3	-	3	3	9	-	21	61,611	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1,243	Warrington.
11,443	188	11,631	13	7	1,610	1,731	3,341	4	19	373,794	Waterford.
364	-	364	-	-	7	4	11	-	3	4,443	Westport.
16,813	-	16,813	1	-	6	3	9	-	-	14,133	Wexford.
486,543	61,329	547,872	5,306	161	18,318	16,881	35,199	17	461	3,294,374	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

SHEEP.			CATTLE.	HORSES.				Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Debarcation.
Tot.	Stew.	Total.		Sub-Total.	Mane.	Colts.	Total.				
853	13,764	14,617	1,814	1	336	634	1,371	-	69	81,368	Abchurch.
386	13,615	13,991	1	1	21	47	113	1	4	36,736	Ayr.
13,389	60	13,449	181	3	880	708	1,588	3	9	39,336	Barrow.
11,021	108	11,129	9	7	110	448	1,433	-	149	189,320	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	60	Down.
-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	180	Falmouth.
3,186	4,690	7,876	6	19	1,319	1,464	2,783	-	33	21,383	Fleetwood.
11,189	2,399	13,588	6	6	1,348	1,107	2,455	9	45	154,183	Glasgow.
-	8	8	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	36	Greenock.
126,188	1,236	127,424	1,816	68	4,412	4,900	9,312	-	4	124,111	Holyhead.
127,184	12,342	139,526	3,370	36	6,713	3,683	10,396	4	64	1,061,467	Liverpool.
-	-	-	5	3	19	39	67	1	1	66	London.
-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	184	Manchester.
11,829	100	11,929	40	3	1,430	1,400	2,830	4	33	104,349	Millfield.
11,886	116	12,002	6	1	63	127	190	-	11	68,761	Warrington.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	Newhaven.
37	108	145	11	-	3	18	23	-	1	64,010	Newport.
86	100	186	4	-	13	83	96	-	1	4,461	Plymouth.
768	-	768	3	3	36	67	106	-	1	17,468	Slough.
2,776	-	2,776	1	-	34	81	115	-	-	3,334	Southampton.
81	8,374	8,455	22	16	170	169	339	3	3	86,188	Stranraer.
114	181	295	141	-	170	908	1,078	-	3	7,371	Whitehaven.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	Workington.
486,343	61,329	547,672	5,306	161	18,318	16,881	35,199	17	461	3,294,374	Total.

TABLE 4.—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDROSSAN.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast,	16,615	608	15,771	725	1,159	—	7	34,585
Dundalk,	185	—	808	—	8	—	—	1,001
Serry,	4,825	65	175	561	14	—	12	5,542
Warrenpoint,	185	—	—	—	1	—	—	186
Total,	22,810	673	16,754	1,286	1,182	—	19	42,524

A Y R.

Belfast,	2,567	144	6,519	1	110	1	5	13,586
Larne,	1,545	15	2,116	—	8	—	—	4,684
Total,	4,112	159	8,635	1	118	2	5	28,270

BARROW.

Belfast,	14,635	482	13,331	105	1,870	5	4	30,332
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BRISTOL.

Belfast,	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Cork,	15,506	36,665	14,437	4	1,013	—	134	67,659
Dublin,	5,794	156	305	—	61	—	1	6,217
Waterford,	18,867	22,916	35,470	1	284	—	64	77,538
Wexford,	7,816	7,140	15,969	—	8	—	—	30,933
Total,	47,988	66,882	60,182	5	1,373	—	199	174,079

DOUGLAS.

Belfast,	318	—	—	18	55	—	5	396
Dublin,	15	91	—	—	1	—	—	106
Downpatrick,	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Total,	428	91	—	18	56	—	5	557

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

DOVER.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jacks.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Waterford	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	23

FALMOUTH.

Dublin	127	—	—	—	2	—	—	129
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FLEETWOOD.

Belfast	14,567	3,325	4,575	5	2,519	—	12	21,498
Londonderry	618	2,225	800	2	15	—	—	4,661
Total	14,946	5,540	7,795	7	2,534	—	22	22,159

GLASGOW.

Belfast	26	100	27	—	1	—	—	154
Belfast	12,520	3,373	181	2	1,512	1	2	18,591
Coleraine	6,812	6,318	279	2	118	—	5	13,524
Cork	14,232	379	149	—	180	—	2	15,542
Drogheda	2,719	—	25	—	5	—	—	2,749
Dublin	12,140	2,579	2,734	2	691	1	2	18,149
Larne	24	74	121	—	2	—	—	221
Liverpool	2,087	1,619	2	—	47	—	2	3,757
Londonderry	67,449	12,212	4,792	1	1,327	1	20	85,702
Portmah	581	1,610	221	—	2	—	—	2,414
Sligo	4,265	2,807	1,675	—	7	—	1	8,755
Waterford	4,626	272	202	—	20	—	—	5,120
Wexford	26	222	2	—	7	—	2	257
Total	212,727	32,222	12,627	5	3,516	2	41	268,139

GREENOCK.

Belfast	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	12
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TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Departure in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

HOLYHEAD.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Wolves or Jackals.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Delina,	46,397	171,457	118,169	29	8,632	—	9	345,094
Greenore,	2,542	11,434	9,822	1,976	2,374	—	6	38,254
Total,	48,939	182,891	127,991	3,005	11,006	—	15	383,341

LIVERPOOL.

Belfast,	4,897	22,598	239	8	595	3	2	28,332
Cork,	98,367	38,537	2,470	1	225	—	8	139,608
Draghda,	26,736	61,506	24,986	60	361	—	—	113,649
Delina,	143,270	328,120	42,241	12	9,271	1	17	483,922
Dundalk,	14,215	27,712	21,000	2,045	1,462	—	43	77,437
Larne,	2	245	8	—	—	—	—	255
Lisatish,	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21
Londonderry,	2,383	20,817	8,544	—	43	—	—	23,787
Newry,	6,020	14,154	2,812	12	255	—	—	23,253
Sligo,	897	12,671	16,322	2	2	—	28	29,902
Warrenpoint,	48	266	—	—	—	—	—	314
Waterford,	15,773	34,765	15,291	3	121	1	—	65,954
Westport,	123	2,776	266	—	4	—	—	3,169
Wexford,	5,142	26,426	4,272	1	2	—	—	35,843
Total,	403,741	818,568	164,679	2,105	9,648	4	94	1,496,639

LONDON.

Belfast,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cork,	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	5
Delina,	1	—	—	—	24	1	1	27
Total,	3	—	—	2	26	1	1	31

MARPOR.

Belfast,	123	—	—	—	2	—	—	125
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MILFORD.

Cork,	17,847	74,696	12,210	41	285	—	4	105,083
Waterford,	16,896	42,358	12,249	7	2,829	4	22	72,375
Total,	34,743	117,054	24,459	48	3,114	4	26	177,458

TABLE 6 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

MORCUMBE.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Salford,	13,219	25,194	24,209	3	37	—	—	52,642
Londonderry,	14,253	15,160	8,802	4	133	—	21	38,353
Total,	27,472	40,354	33,011	7	170	—	21	91,000

NEWHAVEN.

Belisk,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
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NEWPORT.

Cork,	579	25,813	105	11	22	—	1	26,531
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PERL.

Belisk,	135	2,690	—	—	20	—	1	2,846
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PLYMOUTH.

Belisk,	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	30
Cork,	8,189	8	180	8	15	—	1	8,391
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Waterford,	617	—	—	1	5	—	—	623
Total,	8,806	8	180	9	52	—	1	9,046

RAMSEY.

Belisk,	287	—	2	—	—	—	—	289
Stranraer,	159	115	—	—	5	—	—	279
Total,	446	115	2	—	5	—	—	570

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man, during the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

SILLOTH.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin,	17,104	4,610	216	0	100	—	1	17,831

SOUTHAMPTON.

Belfast,	—	0	—	—	50	—	—	50
Cork,	1,700	755	5,730	—	62	—	—	8,247
Dublin,	1	—	—	—	34	—	—	35
Waterford,	154	40	70	1	55	—	—	320
Total,	2,855	895	5,730	1	141	—	—	9,522

STRANRAER.

Larne,	20,000	1,000	6,000	20	100	2	4	27,026
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WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast,	2,000	800	310	57	400	—	0	3,567
Dundrum,	2,070	690	60	44	0	—	0	2,864
Mersey,	26	170	—	—	—	—	—	196
Total,	4,096	1,660	370	101	400	—	0	6,527

WORKINGTON.

Dundrum,	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	40
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Tonnage of *Salmon* Imported into Ireland during each of the years from 1878 to 1913, inclusive.

Year.	Canada.						Russia.			Spain.			United States.	Total.	Sweden.					Other Countries.	Total.	
	Salmon, Haddock, and Trout.				Herring.	Total.	Herring.	Salmon.	Total.	Haddock.	Salmon.	Total.			Herring.	Haddock.	Salmon.	Herring.	Total.			
	Salmon.	Haddock.	Trout.	Other.																		
1878.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1879.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1880.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1881.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1882.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1883.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1884.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1885.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1886.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1887.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1888.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1889.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1890.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1891.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1892.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1893.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1894.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1895.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1896.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1897.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1898.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1899.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1900.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1901.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1902.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1903.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1904.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1905.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1906.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1907.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1908.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1909.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1910.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1911.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1912.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1913.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 6.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the Year

Ports of Disembarkation.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Adromach,	3	.	.	3	108	.	108
Ayr,	6	.	.	6	666	166	832
Danger,	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Dublin,	1	.	1
Bristol,	10	.	4	14	66	.	80
Cardiff,
Douglas,
Falmouth,
Electon,	3	.	.	3	.	8	11
Glasgow,	86	1	6	93	4,181	1,666	5,847
Greenock,	2	.	.	2	276	90	366
Hatfield,	66	1	6	73	210	16	226
Liverpool,	37	.	4	41	226	.	267
London,	10	.	6	16	.	.	16
Millford,	1	.	.	1	2	.	3
Newcastle,	10	.	.	10	66	.	76
Plymouth,	9	.	4	13	.	.	13
Salisbury,	2	.	.	2	76	.	78
Southampton,	24	.	2	26	3	.	29
Swansea,
Worcester,	26	.	.	26	66	26	1,00
Whitehaven,
Total,	226	2	22	250	7,616	2,122	9,738

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

Ports of Disembarkation.								
Ballin, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast, . . .	.	37	.	6	43	2,506	106	2,612
Coleman, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	727	.	727
Cork, . . .	.	42	.	6	48	806	66	872
Drogheda, . . .	.	4	.	.	4	66	166	170
Dublin, . . .	.	167	.	2	169	612	64	1,243
Dundalk, . . .	.	7	.	2	9	166	.	175
Dundrum, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenore, . . .	.	6	1	.	7	4	.	11
Larne, . . .	.	20	.	2	22	26	466	488
Limerick, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . .	.	16	.	2	18	666	1,266	1,932
Monaghan, . . .	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Portlaoine, . . .	.	.	1	.	1	26	261	262
Sligo, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	662	166	828
Waterford, . . .	.	20	.	2	22	66	.	88
Westport, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	166	16	182
Wexford, . . .	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	3
Total, . . .	.	266	2	22	290	7,996	2,122	10,118

ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Embarkation.

Tons.			Gross.	Boxes.				No. of Animals.	Anim.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Ton.	Stons.	Total.		Flat.	Sheds.	Ceilings.	Total.				
"	9	9	"	10	30	127	167	"	"	1,816	Andover.
"	"	"	"	1	4	35	40	"	"	887	Ayr.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Bangor.
"	"	"	8	8	30	54	92	"	"	41	Barnes.
"	8	8	"	10	30	68	108	"	"	894	Bristol.
"	"	"	"	"	20	30	50	"	"	39	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	1	1	2	"	"	3	Exeter.
"	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	"	"	1	Falmouth.
"	8	8	1	26	121	154	301	"	"	916	Falmouth.
"	10	10	11	8	127	264	409	"	"	1,312	Glasgow.
"	"	"	"	"	3	3	6	"	"	216	Greenock.
"	40	40	11	30	680	745	1,453	"	2	1,750	Holyhead.
"	72	72	91	8	167	223	403	"	"	126	Liverpool.
"	"	"	"	"	10	8	18	"	"	48	London.
"	9	9	"	14	124	143	281	"	"	263	Millers.
"	"	"	"	"	9	18	27	"	"	181	Monmouth.
"	"	"	"	"	22	51	73	"	1	47	Myponah.
"	"	"	"	1	61	83	145	"	"	127	Stitch.
"	"	"	"	9	7	10	26	"	"	89	Southampton.
"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	Swansea.
18	"	18	"	18	31	43	92	"	"	1,310	Swansea.
"	"	"	"	8	31	7	36	"	"	29	Widemouth.
12	140	152	47	121	1,409	2,179	3,671	"	8	14,547	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Disembarkation.

Tons.			Gross.	Boxes.				No. of Animals.	Anim.	Total Animals.	Ports of Disembarkation.
Ton.	Stons.	Total.		Flat.	Sheds.	Ceilings.	Total.				
"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	Andover.
"	11	11	8	80	80	80	240	"	"	3,430	Barnes.
"	"	"	"	"	2	8	10	"	"	719	Cardiff.
"	29	29	"	3	127	154	283	"	"	945	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	2	8	10	"	"	322	Exeter.
"	80	80	84	30	617	689	1,346	"	8	2,047	Falmouth.
"	9	9	1	"	10	10	20	"	"	207	Greenock.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dundee.
"	10	10	"	4	80	30	114	"	"	146	Greenock.
16	"	16	"	16	36	48	100	"	"	1,426	London.
"	"	"	"	"	1	7	8	"	"	8	Monmouth.
"	16	16	17	1	60	148	209	"	"	2,031	Myponah.
"	"	"	"	"	10	80	90	"	"	18	Stitch.
"	"	"	"	"	8	8	16	"	"	476	Southampton.
"	10	10	"	"	"	8	8	"	"	441	Swansea.
"	8	8	"	18	148	183	359	"	2	410	Widemouth.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	201	Widemouth.
"	8	8	"	8	18	4	30	"	"	83	Widemouth.
16	140	156	47	141	1,478	1,778	3,371	"	8	14,547	Total.

TABLE 8.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle

YEAR.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1878.	-	385	-	385	16	576	168	-	184
1879.	-	381	-	381	68	265	460	60	426
1880.	-	623	7	630	37	683	877	72	953
1881.	-	339	-	339	-	830	1,058	383	1,527
1882.	-	366	-	366	27	681	190	-	712
1883.	-	416	-	416	67	475	376	-	126
1884.	-	323	-	323	358	627	-	-	-
1885.	8	413	36	457	26	476	27	7	34
1886.	301	763	-	1,064	4	669	385	66	268
1887.	33	454	-	487	36	481	179	61	276
1888.	33	399	-	432	4	436	159	681	716
1889.	38	666	-	684	6	686	413	72	484
1890.	9	457	-	466	4	468	1,041	680	3,001
1891.	66	386	-	452	17	469	686	622	1,322
1892.	-	34	-	34	63	46	366	1,476	3,263
1893.	60	421	-	481	42	516	226	1,664	4,297

TABLE 9.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORTS OF EXPORTATION.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast.	26	416	-	66	482	69	1,005	1,071
Dublin.	6	31	-	2	39	36	61	91
Drogheda.	6	366	-	4	376	104	61	165
Total.	40	483	-	49	716	209	1,064	1,327

TABLE 10.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORTS OF EXPORTATION.								
Drogheda.	31	222	-	26	279	26	66	91
Fesham.	14	212	-	-	126	69	1,070	4,031
Ramsey.	6	366	-	63	316	104	35	125
Total.	43	488	-	69	726	125	1,064	1,327

of Man, during each of the years from 1878 to 1893, inclusive.

SWITZ.			Total Cattle, Horse, and Swine.	Cattle.	Horse.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
Fal Sales.	Stock Swiss.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
1	11	18	479	.	.	1	8	9	.	1	488	1878.
.	.	.	470	3	.	8	2	10	.	.	479	1879.
.	.	.	1,059	1	.	8	9	14	.	.	1,070	1880.
1	.	2	8,277	68	.	30	85	80	.	4	8,396	1881.
.	.	.	1,858	11	.	14	80	80	.	.	1,913	1882.
.	.	.	881	15	.	26	88	90	.	.	901	1883.
.	.	.	827	2	.	33	83	101	1	1	779	1884.
.	80	80	868	18	.	73	89	180	.	.	890	1885.
1	8	7	1,194	26	1	86	100	186	.	1	1,229	1886.
.	8	8	707	17	.	65	48	38	.	8	770	1887.
.	88	88	1,883	8	.	65	43	159	.	.	1,977	1888.
.	.	.	1,848	77	1	67	48	87	.	1	1,914	1889.
.	.	.	3,048	17	.	88	43	78	.	4	3,144	1890.
.	8	9	1,979	70	.	28	87	186	.	13	2,000	1891.
.	.	.	8,808	.	.	104	86	200	.	8	9,016	1892.
2	.	9	9,847	18	1	81	48	78	.	4	9,947	1893.

the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

SWITZ.			Cattle.	Horse.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fal.	Swiss.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
2	.	2	10	.	88	46	10	.	8	2,802	Belmont.
.	1	.	1	.	.	112	Dublin.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	9	.	.	208	Dundragh.
2	.	2	10	1	81	46	10	.	4	2,842	Total.

the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarcation in the Isle of Man.

										Ports of DEBARCATION.	
.	.	.	18	.	80	86	10	.	2	461	Douglas.
.	10	10	10	.	1	2,171	Peel.
8	.	2	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	425	Ramsey.
2	.	2	18	1	81	86	10	.	4	2,947	Total.